

GENERAL LIBRARY  
UNIV. OF MICH.  
AUG 24 1908

THE

# Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

AUGUST, 1908

VOL. 33. NO. 8

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE,  
43, GERRARD STREET, SOHO, W.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4.00

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 35 cts

*Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 16s. per annum. Single numbers, 1s. 6d.*

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter. R. R. Bowen, Publisher

# London Agency for American Libraries

---

**EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, Ltd.,**

**KING EDWARD MANSIONS, 14 GRAPE STREET,  
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W. C.**

---

## Special Notice to Librarians.

---

British Catalogues of New and Old Books posted by every mail.

Books sent by Mail, Parcel, or as Heavy Consignments.

Advance Auction Catalogues of Rare Book Sales.

Newspapers, Scientific Serials and Periodicals supplied promptly by mail  
or otherwise.

Librarians who require Books from Great Britain are advised to lose no  
time in stocking their shelves.

British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to  
the enormous increase of Public Libraries, Wealthy Collectors, and  
the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was received from a Librarian:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which  
in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be  
surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain  
of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continua-  
tions, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged  
with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and  
to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is  
due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so  
often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London  
and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your  
affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor  
to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of  
Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over three million Books.

---

**1856—1908.**

## The Library Journal

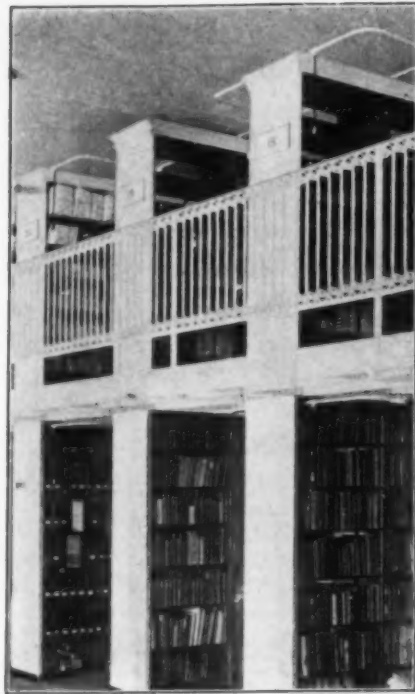
Vol. 33. No. 8. AUGUST, 1908

## Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
BELLINGHAM BAY PUBLIC LIBRARY, BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON . . . . .	Frontispiece	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS . . . . .	326
EDITORIALS . . . . .	303	Wisconsin	
The Council and the Institute		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS . . . . .	326
Library week at Lake George		California	
Library training in normal schools		Indiana	
The death of Mr. A. R. Spofford		Iowa	
Library co-ordination		Texas	
A publisher's reading list		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES . . . . .	329
HOW FAR SHOULD COURSES IN NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' COLLEGES SEEK TO ACQUAINT READERS WITH THE WAYS OF ORGANIZING AND USING SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—David Felmley . . . . .	305	New Jersey	
THE PUBLIC LIBRARIAN AND THE SCHOOL PROBLEM.—Agnes Jewell . . . . .	309	New York State	
A LIVE BOOKWORM—A NATURE STUDY.—Anna C. Tyler . . . . .	311	University of Missouri	
THE REAL HEAVEN. (Poem).—Thomas L. Mason . . . . .	312	REVIEWS . . . . .	331
SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION FOR BOOKS ON FORESTRY . . . . .	313	Dieserud. The scope and content of the science of anthropology	
BELLINGHAM (WASHINGTON) PUBLIC LIBRARY . . . . .	314	Gutenberg Society. Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft	
ON MAKING SIGNS.—F. K. W. Drury . . . . .	315	Handbook of learned societies and institutions: America	
TRIBETAN LITERATURE FOR THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY . . . . .	315	Die Handschriften der öffentlichen Bibliothek der Universität Basel	
A STATE LIBRARY SYSTEM FOR CALIFORNIA . . . . .	316	Institut International de Bibliographie. Bulletin	
NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION "LIBRARY WEEK" . . . . .	317	New Schaff-Herzog encyclopedia	
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES . . . . .	317	Lamberton. A list of serials in the principal libraries of Philadelphia and its vicinity	
NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION . . . . .	320	Eine Untersuchung von 435 papierproben	
AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE . . . . .	321	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY . . . . .	335
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION . . . . .	321	Periodicals	
A. L. A. constitution		American libraries	
Committee on bookbuying		Foreign	
Publishing board		Miscellaneous	
		GIFTS AND REQUESTS . . . . .	342
		LIBRARIANS . . . . .	342
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION . . . . .	343
		BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	345
		NOTES AND QUERIES . . . . .	346
		LIBRARY CALENDAR . . . . .	346

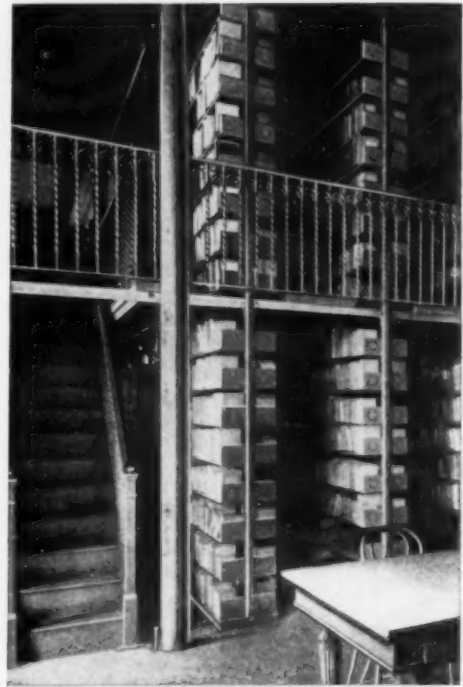
## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
Allen (Edw. G.) & Son . . . . .	inside front cover	Library Supplies (Dealers in) . . . . .	ccxii
American Catalogue, 1905-'07 . . . . .	ccxii	Lowdermilk (W. H.) & Co. . . . .	ccxii
A. L. A. Publishing Board . . . . .	3d cover page	McClurg (A. C.) & Co. . . . .	ccvii
American News Company . . . . .	ccvii	McDevitt-Wilson Co. . . . .	last cover page
Art Metal Construction Company . . . . .	cciv	Paul (Kegan), Trench, Trubner & Co. . . . .	ccix
Baker & Taylor Company . . . . .	ccviii	Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1908 . . . . .	ccxi
Baker's Great Book Shop . . . . .	ccxii	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons . . . . .	ccviii
Booksellers (Directory of) . . . . .	ccx	Scribner's (Charles) Sons . . . . .	ccxi
Chivers, Cedric . . . . .	ccvi	Snead & Co. Iron Works . . . . .	ccv
Engineering News Publishing Co. . . . .	ccxi	Sothoran (H.) & Co. . . . .	ccix
Harrassowitz (Otto) . . . . .	ccix	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown . . . . .	ccvi
Havens (R. R.) Co. . . . .	ccxi	Tice & Lynch . . . . .	ccxii
Higgins (Charles M.) & Co. . . . .	ccvii	Tocci (F.) . . . . .	ccxi
Italian Books (F. Tocci) . . . . .	ccxi	Wanamaker (John) . . . . .	ccix
Jenkins (W. R.) Company . . . . .	ccxii		



**STEEL "STANDARD" STACK**  
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa.

The "Standard" Style affords the quickest possible adjustment of shelves. Steel sheets, forming part of the uprights, slotted one inch apart to receive shelves.



**STEEL "BRACKET" STACK**  
Public Library, Fitchburg, Mass.

In the "Bracket" Style, steel plate brackets at the ends of the shelves have lugs upon them which hook into openings spaced one inch apart, in the uprights.

Our Steel Stacks have the very highest reputation. We have equipped hundreds of Libraries including many of the largest.

We also manufacture Desks, Tables, Card Index Cases, Periodical Cases and Racks, Library Trucks, Book-lifts, Delivery Counters, etc., and a full line of Filing Devices of steel, designed especially for Library use.

You think your building fireproof? It probably is not, unless the furnishings are also fireproof. If your Library is not fireproof, Steel Equipment reduces the amount of fuel, and our closed cases, like Card Index Cabinets and Desks, will protect their contents in case of fire.

We have our own Bronze Foundry and contract for the most artistic Library Work in Bronze, Marble and Steel from Architects' designs.

Our products are of the highest Sanitary Quality and have many other points of merit worth considering.

*Correspondence solicited. Catalogs furnished upon application.*



**ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**

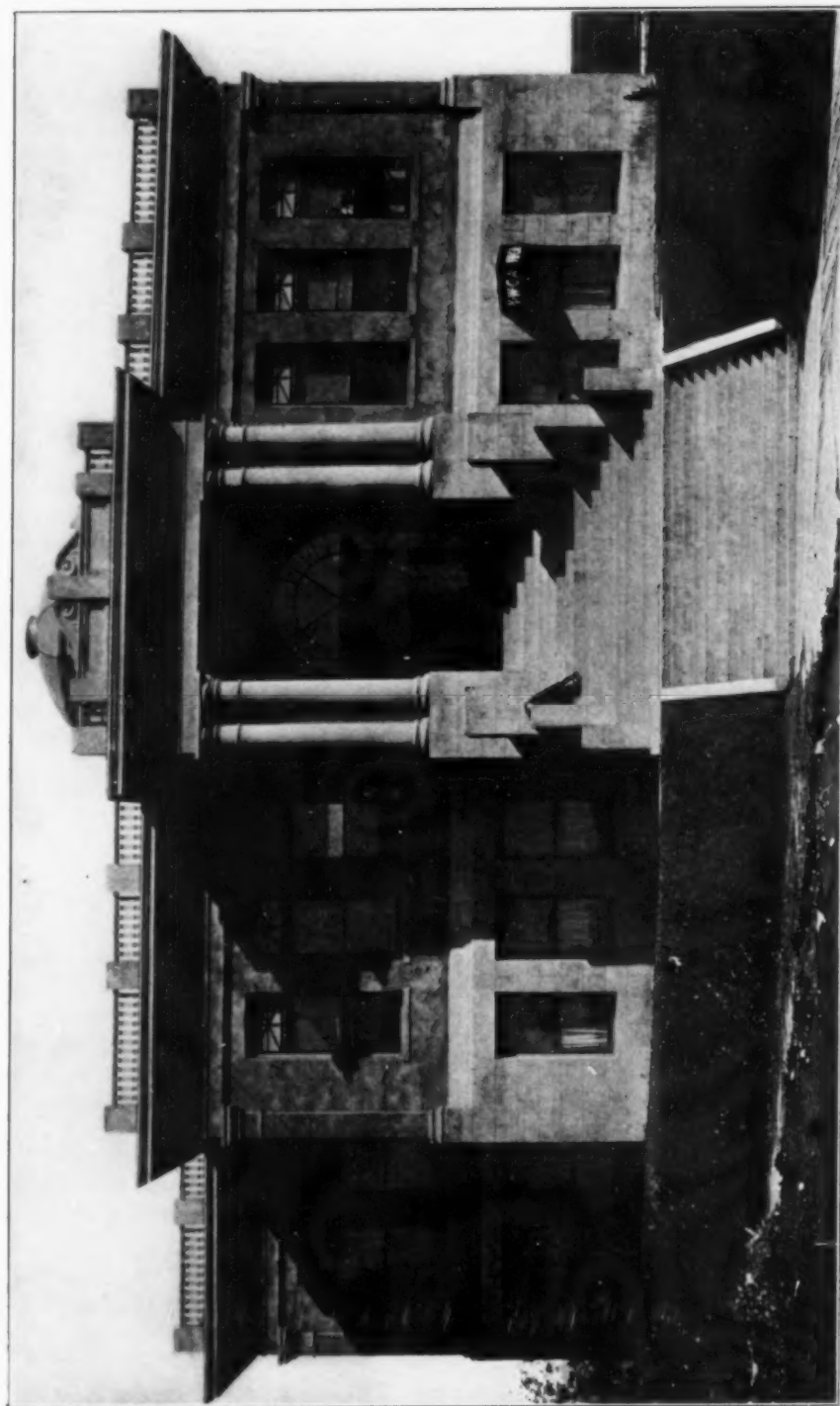
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



1. The first of these is the fact that the

2. The second is the fact that the

3. The third is the fact that the



BELLINGHAM BAY PUBLIC LIBRARY, BELLINGHAM, WASH.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 33

AUGUST, 1908

No. 8

It is proposed at the next meeting of the American Library Institute to discuss the possible future of the organization in case the new scheme of the A. L. A. constitution should be accepted at the next general conference, and so become the organic law of the American Library Association. The Institute now contains 63 members, of whom 17 are past presidents, and 18 members of the present council, including councillors resigning in 1908. The remaining membership includes librarians of experience who would most probably be designated by the Council or by the Association for membership in the Council under the new scheme. It will thus be seen that the membership of the proposed council would not differ greatly from the present membership of the Institute, and that the two bodies would very nearly duplicate each other in personnel. Under the new council plan which relegates executive and administrative duties to the Executive board, the opportunity for deliberation and deliberate action would be as planned for the Council many years ago and as now planned for the Institute. There would then seem to be no separate need for the Institute, and if the Council is to do the work which has been planned for the Institute, the majority of the Institute membership would probably be in favor of a graceful merger.

"LIBRARY week" has become an established means towards vitalizing the library interests of New York state, and its influence extends beyond the borders of the state, since at these annual meetings of the New York Library Association many outlying localities are represented. The meeting this fall is to be held in an especially beautiful region, at the Hotel Sagamore on Lake George, and the program promises to be one of unusual interest. The professional benefits to be obtained through attendance should be appreciated by librarians and library boards with the results of a wide representation and large attendance. The state meetings have in some ways advantages

over the national conference. In the assembling of a smaller body, the spirit of co-operation is sometimes more keenly to be felt and the opportunities for coming into touch with new persons and new ideas, so important to a broad outlook, are stronger. Though the program itself must cover a smaller number of topics, this is hardly felt as a drawback by those who have experienced the fatigue that results from following the necessarily crowded conference programs.

THE question of co-operation between libraries and schools has received serious consideration from the profession and is recognized as a matter of first importance by both teachers and librarians. Less thought has been given, however, to the instructional side of the question, the importance of which is self-evident. The best use of the library by the schools can only be attained when the best methods of using its resources are thoroughly understood, and this understanding must come not only from the library's side, but through the teachers as well. The question arises, therefore, as to how far the study of library methods should enter into the training courses of teachers, and President Felmley, of the Illinois State Normal University, in his address read before the National Educational Association convention in Cleveland and printed in this issue makes a contribution to the subject that merits the attention of librarians. At the Lake George meeting this question will be further discussed in a session that is to be conducted by Miss Plummer, which should be one of considerable interest.

THE death of Ainsworth R. Spofford removes from Washington life and from the library profession one of their most notable and picturesque figures. Mr. Spofford was a link with the long-ago past and with the type of librarian who was a law and literature unto himself, independent of staff help or of modern library machinery. It was a tradition

through many generations of congressmen, as they came and went, that Mr. Spofford knew everything or that what he did not know was not worth knowing, and that he could instantly turn to the particular page of any book in the library which contained what the congressmen wanted to learn about. Mr. Spofford was indeed an omnivorous reader, and for years edited one of the most useful statistical publications which the country has had. His memory was extraordinarily retentive, and was matched only by his willingness to impart his wealth of facts to seekers of information. Many of us have a memory picture of Mr. Spofford seated, amid the confusion of piled-up books, at his high desk in the old Congressional Library keeping steadily at work signing the copyright certificates and poking the money into a drawer below, but ever ready to turn aside affably to receive any visitor or answer any call for knowledge. When it came time for the old library to face modern conditions Mr. Spofford pleasantly accepted the situation thus created and his successors kindly and courteously endeavored to make his new position one of dignity and ease, and in his old age he has enjoyed his library life as others have enjoyed his courteous personality. He was a gentleman of the old school, and it will be long before his memory is forgotten by the younger men who had the pleasure and honor of knowing him.

---

ANOTHER contribution to co-ordination of libraries is made by State Librarian Gillis, of California, in a paper in the *California News and Notes* for July to the effect that rural libraries should be organized on a county basis with the state librarian in general supervisory charge. In some states this is a natural method, and it was especially emphasized in Maryland some years ago before the work in Ohio to which Mr. Gillis refers. In the southern states especially, the county is the natural division of the state as the township is in New England. Mr. Gillis suggests that the state librarian should exercise over the libraries of the state the same jurisdiction that the state superintendent of public instruction exercises over the school system. The analogy is not quite close, because the

state librarian has an important function in respect to a single institution, the state library itself, while the state superintendent is expected to give all of his attention to the general interests of the schools without reference to any central institution. Mr. Dewey set a strong example in New York state of the stimulation from the state library of libraries throughout the rural districts, and in Massachusetts State Librarian Tillinghast, as the active member of the State Library Commission, has been in close relations with the townships which need central care. Probably the several methods of oversight throughout a state by a state library commission or from the state library or otherwise will be of varying value and effectiveness according to the natural organization in each state, thus preserving that diversity in unity which is one of the benefits of the American state system.

---

THE betterment of reading has been, since the beginning, the ideal of the true librarian, and as all roads lead to Rome so do all his efforts tend toward this goal. Much has been heard, doubtless, as to the rights of the public for satisfying its own reading tastes according to its own choice; but underneath the creed of every efficient librarian lies the purpose of directing the works of literature as a force towards the development of culture. The publisher, however, can hardly be said to have shared in this literary philanthropy, and a library of 50 volumes prepared by a German publisher with the idea of cultivating the literary taste of the reader, and leading him as by a ladder from the cruder beginnings of literary expression to its highest exponents, has attracted some attention. August Scherl's list, which is made up of fiction, and described in a recent number of the *Dial*, begins with one of Xavier de Montépin's mystery stories and ends with "Soll und Haben," by Freytag; and the intervening grades of literary expression should furnish interest and suggestions to librarians. The upward trend in the selection is shown chiefly by the ascent from the more to the less sensational. The list is of interest in its careful grading and as a publisher's effort towards the cultivation of the literary taste of the general reader.

HOW FAR SHOULD COURSES IN NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' COLLEGES SEEK TO ACQUAINT ALL TEACHERS WITH THE WAYS OF ORGANIZING AND USING SCHOOL LIBRARIES?

BY DAVID FELMLEY, *President Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.*

THE purpose of the school library is to supplement, strengthen and broaden the instruction in every subject, so far as this may be done through the aid of books. To accomplish this end:

1. The library must enable the student to use books as tools. He must understand card catalogs, and indexes and be able speedily to find topics in books of reference.

2. The library must help him to know good books, to love them, and to acquire the habit of reading them.

The recent growth of libraries has profoundly modified the modes of instruction in vogue a generation ago. At that date the text book method prevailed in the elementary and secondary schools. The pupil was assigned a set portion of the text to be mastered. In some schools the practice of rote learning existed, and the pupil was expected to reproduce the exact words of the text with the same fidelity as if he were reciting a chapter of the Bible. The teacher was little more than a drill master. In better schools the instructor would question the meaning of the paragraphs studied so as to relate them to the child's previous knowledge, and would frequently supplement the text with pertinent illustrations or additional facts drawn from his own store of knowledge. In the colleges the instruction was chiefly by lectures, a method that originated before the art of printing, and was indeed a proper and necessary method when books were scarce and the teacher encompassed within himself all the learning of the world relating to his subject. With industrious and faithful professors the lectures were supplemented by oral quizzes and explanations, and an occasional formal written examination.

The text-book method still prevails in the elementary school but the library has come to supplement and enlarge. With older pupils in the high school and college the lecture or text-book now serves chiefly to open up

the subject, to show its organization, to disclose its vistas. Library readings more and more are expected to furnish the bulk of the detail that gives significance, reach, and application to the facts or principles of the text-book or introductory lecture.

A teacher to-day cannot properly organize his courses of instruction unless he knows the resources of the library and the mode of using these as an auxiliary in his work. Hence the study of the method for which the normal school is supposed peculiarly to stand must include the use of the library as an educational instrument. No teacher is qualified for the modern school unless he knows where to look, for what to look, and how to look in getting information.

The normal student, like every other student, to use the reference library efficiently must know it not as a mere collection of books, but as an organization. He should be given access to the shelves, he needs to know the system of cataloging, and the location of the various classes of books, periodicals, maps, pictures, and other library material.

He needs acquaintance with the standard reference books—encyclopedias, dictionaries, gazetteers, atlases, almanacs, guidebooks, etc. The student should be familiar with the special merits of each, the various appendices, and supplements; he should know that it is sometimes better to consult an old edition of a book of reference. He needs also acquaintance with the special handbooks, like Harper's "Book of facts" and Brewer's "Reader's handbook."

He needs knowledge of the various indexes of periodicals, literature and of government publications.

He needs to know the general make-up of a book, and how to use prefaces, tables of contents, and running headlines to locate his special topics.

He needs to know how to study the references when found, how to take notes intelligently.



This body of knowledge cannot be acquired and retained by the pupil from listening to formal lectures of the librarian. It must come through the daily use of the reference library.

It can be acquired only through the co-operation of teachers and librarian. Many of the students come to the institution wholly unfamiliar with libraries. Some know little of books beyond their text books. They have never heard of classification numbers. How can they understand them, or recognize bound magazines when their widest experience with periodicals included only the unbound copies of Wallace's "American farmer" and the *Ladies' Home Journal*? A welcome from the librarian and a personally conducted trip through the library as she explains the larger features of the organization and arrangement will banish the sense of strangeness. But not all this needed information can be acquired through trips and talks. It must come through the daily use of the reference library. Unless the instructors in the normal school are familiar with the library, its contents and organization, unless they have learned to use the library, and provide for its systematic use by their pupils, the normal school student is not likely to become skilled in the use of the library. Normal teachers are supposed to be among the best of the profession, yet I suspect every librarian can make a long list of the sins of such teachers—sins both of omission and commission. It is not uncommon for teachers to send students to the library with a topic stated in such vague and uncertain terms that neither students nor librarian can guess just what is wanted; to send a class of 40 to consult a book of which the library contains but a single copy, and that possibly drawn out by the teacher himself; to refer a class to a single monograph, when there are possibly half a dozen other good ones on the same topic—that the teacher will himself refer to later.

A teacher experienced in the use of the library will rarely send a whole class of beginners to the library to investigate a topic without himself furnishing a reference sheet for their use, or giving the librarian ample notice.

Teachers may feel that they are losing

valuable time when they stop to give formal instruction in the use of the library in their subject. Yet we may doubt whether any time is better employed. If a student makes out a bibliography by book, chapter and page of the library resources touching a particular topic, or if a class prepares for its successors a card catalog of all articles and chapters that they have found especially helpful, along with the ordinary information gained has come the appreciation of a new method of study.

Nearly all young students waste time in the library through not knowing how to study the reference material when found. It is not proposed to set up the claim that there is only one right method of studying. We are told that there are several excellent methods of making good coffee, and we wonder how it happens that our country hotels find so many other ways of making execrably poor coffee. So there are many good ways to studying; the personal element enters in. Yet it is a fact that our students have found other and very poor ways—it makes no difference from what state, section or school they happen to come.

The book is scarcely open before they begin to write. Copying before they have read the article through, they write down a great many unnecessary words, if indeed there is any necessity for writing down anything at all—what they are really doing is taking all this time to copy the information, and then studying it afterward from a somewhat illegible manuscript instead of studying directly from the printed page.

A way of using still more time is to take this penciled copy home and write it with ink in a permanent notebook. I found a girl following this method, her reference book to begin with being almost more extensive than her text-book. She said she had wondered why it took her so long to get that lesson.

We find many students taking notes in this fashion in the preparation of a class paper. They copy whole paragraphs intending, they say, "to boil them down" in the solitude of their own rooms. We have tasted the decoction. Instead of mastering the article and noting down the bare points, later to be amplified and discussed in the student's own language, we find this other laborious proce-

ture in which the pupil rarely escapes from the phraseology of the book. The idea of studying seems to be through the slow medium of pencil and paper instead of the more rapid but more intense way of thinking and comprehending.

I do not deny the value of the motor activity involved in the use of the notebook—the importance of writing unfamiliar names and indicating their pronunciation, and occasionally copying sentences or whole passages of such beauty, strength, or significance that they are worth committing to memory. A well-written notebook from a library study is second in value only to the notebook of a laboratory course, or of a series of "excursions."

I think you will agree with me that to enable students properly to know and use the library merely as a library of reference needs the joint effort of librarian and teacher. The librarians in our normal schools, I suspect, are doing their part better than the teachers. Too many of us date from a period when libraries were few, scant, unorganized and little used. The trained librarian had not appeared. Library science was unheard of. Furthermore, the education we received was largely formal. Our language teachers cared more for our knowledge of inflections and syntax than for our appreciation of Greek or Roman literature and life. To a student of mathematics in those days the library could contribute little. Hence the methods by which we were taught and our own early practice did not reckon with the library as a large factor in our instruction. The growth of the library has been parallel to a change in the aim and method of our schools.

The emphasis has gradually shifted from form to content. The change of emphasis required a change in the mode of instruction, a change that from the mere inertia of habit we are slow to make even when we recognize the inadequacy of our old ideals. The day has come when in selecting a teacher for a normal school faculty we must ask these questions: Is the candidate a library student? Has he received his own training under teachers who had made the systematic use of the library a feature of their instruction? We must ask this question because we know that the example and practice of our teachers is a larger factor in developing the library habit

than the most learned, skilful and patient of librarians.

This daily recognition of the function of the library by the normal teachers will possibly be the *chief agency* in developing right practice in normal students when they begin to teach; for the fact remains that in our early teaching we proceed by imitation rather than by precept or reason. We depend far more for guidance upon the example of our own teachers, than upon the educational doctrine that they have inculcated.

The other important agency is the practice teaching of the training school. In a good normal school library about every term's work in the practice school is organized by means of the available material in the library. The student teacher is assigned to his class early enough to gain some preliminary acquaintance with this material. He thus inherits the wealth gained by his predecessors. Through his own independent reading he may be able to make worthy additions to the reference sheets or card catalog dealing with his term's work. At all events no student teacher should be passed unless he shows as fair a degree of skill in the use of the library as he shows in his questioning, his lesson-planning, his assignments, his use of apparatus, or other details of instruction.

Besides this knowledge of how to use a library and the habit of using it both as a student and a teacher, the normal student needs a knowledge of titles, of the names of the leading poets, novelists, essayists, orators, historians, and scientific writers of the world; he needs to know something of their spirit, their style, their purpose, their contribution to civilization and the titles of their leading works. A generation ago we studied Shaw's "History of English literature;" we learned the names of hundreds of books that we never saw. It was a good deal like studying a book catalog or undertaking to satisfy one's hunger by perusing the menu card. The schools have rebelled against this empty study. We are now studying literature itself instead of books about literature. Yet there is a place for that older knowledge. We learn names of countries and cities, their location, industries, products, institutions, objects of interest and other characteristics, even if we do not expect to visit these countries and cities.

Similarly I may know of the "Origin of species" that it was written by Charles Darwin and published in 1859; that it was probably the most influential book of the 19th century because it led to the general acceptance of the doctrine of descent and organic evolution which has so profoundly modified our thinking in every field of knowledge; that it deals especially with natural selection as the chief factor of organic evolution, that its leading chapters deal with the variation of plants and animals under domestication, with variation under nature, with the struggle for existence due to overproduction, with the survival of the fittest, with the laws of variation, with geological and geographical distribution, and with the difficulties of the theory. This sort of knowledge of the book is possessed by hundreds who have never read the book through. It may be called the librarian's knowledge of the book, for some people say that a librarian never reads a book—barring novels. But it is a form of knowledge of high value to one who may need some day to turn to this information or direct others to it. It is a sort of literary map that we all need acquaintance with if we are to find our way in the world of thought.

A special field for the teacher is the knowledge of juvenile books. Some he may know and love at first hand. If he is to read to his class the chapter that will make the children hungry for it all—and read it in right fashion—he must himself have assimilated the book. But aside from the few that the normal student can thus study is a much larger list of trustworthy books that he can recommend to parents or himself select for his pupils. In my own personal experience as a bookbuyer I have found some difficulty in getting reliable lists. I have bought books for the school library that the children would not read. Since, in my older days, I have seen the methods used by authors and publishers to get their books upon reading circle lists, I do not wonder that some of the chaff gets into the cleanest measure of wheat. The market abounds in picture books poor in line and color, in fairy stories without the good old flavor, in books of fiction that teach children to despise their elders, in collections of verse that are merely cheap sentiment in rhyme, in nature books weakened by personi-

fication until they are neither good, true nor beautiful. The normal schools should co-operate in a patient and thorough experimental investigation of children's books to be conducted without fear or favor.

In addition to these lines of knowledge relating to the use and choice of books, every normal student should go forth equipped with some of the special knowledge of the librarian. As a teacher he will find himself in one of the three types of schools, either with a public library to be worked with, or with a school library to be organized and used, or yet with no library in existence—one to be bought.

In any case he needs more or less knowledge of books from the librarian's point of view, in order to select, order, accession, classify, catalog, label and repair them. A knowledge of paper, type and bindings, of pictures and periodicals, of charging systems and library laws.

If the teacher is to work with a public library he needs to select books to be taken to his school, if this practice be permitted; he should be able to find his way through the public library, to use its catalog, to read its labels, to understand and explain its laws and charging system. If a school library is to be organized and managed the knowledge needed will justify a formal course in the normal school. Besides the points previously mentioned, which will require more than a dozen lessons, are many others of high value in developing a school library. Government and state publications, and other inexpensive sources of library material; the mounting, labeling and filing of pictures, the care of pamphlets and newspaper clippings, and many minor points of library economy familiar to all librarians. Without this knowledge applied to its management the school library remains a mere collection of books, falling far short of its highest usefulness.

If the considerations set forth in this paper be true it must follow that all teachers be thoroughly instructed in the use of the school library, and that all except those destined to work in our larger cities in co-operation with public libraries under trained librarians need a knowledge of library organization and administration.

Probably the class excepted would use the library more frequently and more intelligently because of this course in library economy.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARIAN AND THE SCHOOL PROBLEM\*

By AGNES JEWELL, Librarian Adrian Public Library, Michigan

I SAW stated recently that we are in error when we pride ourselves upon our ability to see both sides of a question, that many have but one side upon which we are justified in looking. Contrary to this the Committee have provided three sides. Justified or not I take it I am to talk only from my side of this triangle, that I am to leave to others the delicious pleasure of "talking back" and discuss this matter of relationship from the one view point of a *public* librarian.

In looking over old files of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries* in a vain search for material I found articles galore upon "The school and the library;" "Relation of the public library to the public school;" "Ethics of a library," which proved to be of the librarian; "A healthful state of mind," again the librarian's; "What one librarian may do," what thousands have done; the gist of them all—Cultivate the student, cultivate the teacher, reach out, broaden out, be all things to all men. They were all upon one side of the question and that side was not mine. Nowhere, could I find even hinted, "What a teacher may do for a librarian."

I was in much the same boat as was a fellow Scot. The boat was an ocean liner and Sandy, pipe in hand, was seen wandering about the cabin in quest of a match. His search, like mine for an idea, proving fruitless, he was heard to remark, regretfully, "Weel, weel, I'll hae to use ane o' me ain!" With no qualms of conscience for using "ane o' me ain" I'll preach a second time from a text I found in Battle Creek last year: "I don't like crackers, and I'm glad I don't, for if I liked them I'd be eating them all the time, and I don't like them."

We eat crackers when there is nothing else to eat, to stave off a legitimate hunger, or to put us to sleep. Even so the average youngster, sent to the library for something to eat, will tell you (if you ask him) that he doesn't like reference books, and he's glad he doesn't for if he liked them he'd be reading them all

the time, and he doesn't like them. If he be not the average child and develop an inordinate desire for crackers watch him, he is ill. A healthy child seeks information, but he seeks it verbally. He hopes the librarian, who is a great friend of his, will be able to spread a little butter on the cracker.

While many good students go through college and then essay to teach without learning what may be found in books or how to set about the search, the majority of them deliberately ignore the helps at their disposal in favor of the librarian. One of our best teachers told me not many moons ago that she knew *how* to use the helps in the Normal library, but it was so much easier and more satisfactory to ask the librarian—she always knew. Which being interpreted means that the librarian is more than the library, that even the most intelligent of its patrons reckon a library's usefulness, not by the size of its reference department, but by their fondness for the librarian. We are justified in the conclusion that even as the text-book containing all of the needed information requires a teacher, equally so does the library, be it ever so well equipped, require a human interpreter, a personal contact, to warm up the dry crackers.

It was a man who said, "The trouble with you women is you make everything personal"; his wife who replied, "I don't." But we do. I'm pleading this morning for just that attitude. I plead for courtesy from the teacher toward the librarian.

I hesitate just here for fear I am like a mother of whom I heard. A crusty old gentleman meeting her with a crying child said: "What a bad tempered child to cry so. What is the matter that she screams like that?" The mother replied: "Do not speak of it. For two hours I have been slapping her to make her stop crying and the more I slap her the more she cries!" I've no intention of repeating her mistake, for all of my friends are teachers, or rather all of my teachers are friends.

"Let those teach others who themselves excel;  
And censure freely, who have written well."

\*Read at annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association, May, 1908.



If there are teachers present I am not referring to them; the teacher I mean does not attend conventions, but if there be an angelic librarian who is trying to live out the first part of that beatitude which says "for they shall inherit the earth" this to her. The teacher I have in mind will take the earth while she is meekly waiting.

In this day when the librarian's motto is like that in the drug stores, "We want not only customers, but pleased customers," when she is so imbued with "library spirit," is so intent on meeting the public with a smile, so the hesitating patron will come forward and unfold her woes; when, I say, following Sam Walter Foss' rule "never let your mouth turn down or your nose turn up," the librarian has to go behind the stacks or duck her head under the delivery desk to "rest her face," then it will do no harm to pause and consider if there be not a few courtesies which a competent librarian has a right to ask of that teacher who ships her students to the library in wholesale consignments and fails to forward a bill of lading. It is no longer the sole mission of the library to appease the student hunger; we are reminded monthly that the public library is an integral part of public education, that we serve the great public, not a part but all, that we belong no more to the teacher than to the mechanic and must beware lest we give rebates or start a monopoly. The statement that the librarian must attract to the library may apply to the timid student; it does not apply to the teacher. She knows her rights and will err if at all upon the other side of demanding too much rather than asking too little. Like the poor the teacher you have with you alway.

We are the servants of the people; we are or should be the equals of the teacher. Are we losing caste by failing to assert our rights to consideration from a co-worker? I am talking from the standpoint of the librarian who cannot specialize, one who is school librarian, reference librarian, desk assistant, and mistress of ceremonies and all at one and the same time. She must give equally to all. While she looks after the school boy she is mentally waiting for a leisure moment to fill an order from a club woman and ex-school teacher who has just sent in a note saying:

Send me three little books, friend,  
Send me three little books,  
A. M. Earle on "Customs"  
And old C. Mather on "Spooks."  
And I long for the old "Blue Laws," friend,  
Oh! send them at once to me;  
If I have no card in the library  
Oh! charge on my old t. c.

The sooner the librarian and teacher come to an understanding of this idea that they are co-workers, that they are yoke-fellows, going side by side, never tandem, the sooner will the work of school and library run smoothly, pleasantly, profitably and the resources of the library be made known to that great body, the next generation of adult users.

This brings us back to crackers. Granted that school children do not like to look up references for themselves, by themselves, has not the librarian a right to ask a few courtesies from the teacher?

First, then, has not the librarian a right to ask that she be informed in advance of intended research work? That word *research* was well named. It is equally exasperating to student and librarian to fuss for hours for a lost bit of information which when found hardly repays for the search. What to do with it? The student doesn't want it and the chances are nine out of ten that the teacher will never ask for it, so the only thing to do is keep it a few days and then lose it again and so the merry game goes on. If only we were playing "Finders keepers" instead of "Button, button." Students should not be sent to the library under the supposition that there is merit in telling a student to "look it up." It spoils the naturally sweet disposition of the most obliging librarian to be helping a class of some 30 or 40 students find out what general had a wart on his nose or why Peter Stuyvesant had a wooden leg, when these matters are not referred to in the index under warts or legs, I say it hurts to glance out of the window and see the teacher going to the woods with the wares and wooden legs safely stowed away in her mind. That is an animated example of Mrs. Edith Wharton's explanation of similar exasperating situations. She calls it the "tacit connivance of the inanimate."

This is not a diatribe against the legitimate research question, but I doubt if a busy librarian is justified in spending over much



time looking up an idle question which cannot be found by an intelligent student with an average understanding of a library and its uses. Did the opportunity ever offer itself the librarian will admit that she regrets her long hours of wasted effort, that, as some one has said, "She'd rather sit all day and do nothing, than putter all day and make nothing."

Let the student be sent to the library early and often, there is no more welcome visitor; but let him be sent upon an errand of dignity. Let the subject be one which will broaden his outlook, increase his store of valuable knowledge and increase his pleasure in the use of good books. Do not, I beg of you, even if he be sent, let him work so long over an allusion in a classic which he is studying that he lose all appreciation of the literature and go away from the library with a distaste instead of a taste for "the best that has been thought and said in the world." A teacher fails somewhat if the pupils are not led to books. What use if a child be taught to read if he be not taught what to read and where to get it. The teacher should seek to create an appetite for books, the librarian to gratify the appetite created.

Have we not a right to ask that the teacher use the library for herself as well as for the student? Researchers are greatly encouraged by the occasional presence of their teacher. Possibly if she came and saw how much the

students use the library and how many books it takes to go around she would not in her zeal send to the library for all the books bearing on the subject and then send children to the library after she has carried away everything of value.

After all, perhaps, the gist of the whole matter lies in Pudd'n Head Wilson's "It's better to be a live June bug than a dead bird of Paradise." In this day of varied activities we must have a care that we emphasize essentials. There is danger in magnifying mere educational machinery. The library is more than a workshop, it is also a recreation park. Each must receive its share of attention. So again I plead for consideration from a co-worker, for a better understanding between teacher and librarian as to the uses of a library. Then will come the librarian's millennium, then will come that happy time when the student is not sent to the library with a needless, useless question to which the teacher does not know the answer, then will come that happy day when the courteous teacher will not unload upon the shoulders of the meek librarian all of those endless, useless questions to which the teacher does know the answer, but alack and alas the librarian does not.

I say rebel when you find yourselves becoming the school dumping ground. Be a servant; don't be a slave; work with your teachers, not for them.

"If this be treason, make the most of it."

### A LIVE BOOKWORM—A NATURE STUDY

BY ANNA C. TYLER, *Pratt Institute Free Library*

"Through and through the inspired leaves  
Ye maggots make your windings,  
But oh! respect his lordship's taste,  
And spare his golden bindings."

—BURNS.

It was an exciting moment! The head of every library student bent forward eagerly. The venerable vellum-bound 16th century book was taken carefully, almost reverentially from its case, and opened before their wondering eyes.

The book had been brought from Italy, had cost much money, and was perhaps the gem of a very creditable collection of early printed books. The fly-leaf was perfect and so was the interesting old title-page; the stu-

dents gazed with awe upon the age-stained pages which had endured for nearly 500 years, and still looked strong and brave enough for 500 more. Then came a buzz of exclamations! Upon the upper right-hand corner of the next page was a curious hole. It looked as if a tiny bullet had made it, so round was it; and still more curiously it was a double hole something like a figure 8. "A bookworm has done this," said the instructor somewhat casually; "their traces are often found in these old books, but the worm itself almost never." Even as she spoke, turning the leaves meantime, she suddenly stopped and bent more closely over the open page; the tiny double

bullet-like trace of the bookworm which they had followed nearly half through the book had ceased, and she thought she saw, in precisely the same spot on the succeeding creamy white page, something wiggle!

She touched it and the tiny white object did wiggle. It was a live bookworm found in action by the Pratt Institute library class. A small tin box was quickly brought to put it in, and attempts made to feed it, but it lived only a short time; barely half an hour and it had ceased to move. When found it was exactly the color of the page, about the size of a barley-corn, and looked like a tiny white grub or apple maggot; a tiny white grub with a brownish yellow spot at one end. It rapidly turned a dark brown, and, as Sylvester says, "stiffened out into the resemblance of a streak of dirt." From description, method of attack, shape of the holes, etc., we think it belonged to the species called "Anobium." (Blades, "Enemies of books." p. 72, 78.)

Mr. Blades says that "one result of the extensive adulteration of modern paper is that the worm will not touch it. His instinct forbids him to eat the china clay, the bleaches, the plaster of Paris, the sulphate of barytes, the scores of adulterants now used to mix with the fiber."

There are many conflicting opinions and statements as to whether modern paper does or does not tempt the worm, some even suggesting the use of corrosive sublimate in the glue of bookbinders, so strongly did he differ from Mr. Blades. While to offset Mr. Dibdin, who brings as witnesses as to the rarity of the insect, Mr. Ellis, of the British Museum; Messrs. Payne & Foss and Messrs. Ogle & Co. Mr. F. P. Henry, of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia,

tells of finding the worms literally by the dozen in some cases of 15th, 16th and 17th century editions, which had only been packed about eight months in their white pine boxes, before their purchase by the college. Mr. Willard Austen, of Cornell University Library, relates a similar experience.

But in spite of conflicting opinions regarding modern paper, and much confusion in the minds of bibliophiles as to the natural history, rareness or prolificness of the bookworm, until one is inclined to believe he is first cousin to the sea serpent, the fact remains he *does* exist, and he seems to prefer an early printed book to a modern one.

Because of the general interest taken to-day in old books, they are well cared for and frequently handled, therefore the worm has less chance of that quiet neglect so necessary to its existence. So it is not to be wondered at that the capture of a live bookworm should cause quite a sensation in our community.

To surprise and capture a bookworm was at one time looked upon as an achievement; to stop his ravages an act worthy of great praise. This was indeed true when some precious and priceless volume had been saved, but I am inclined to agree with those who look upon the bookworm as a humble benefactor, working day and night and reducing the mass of printed works by bores and dunces as fast as it can; and would it not be better to let it exert those powers and molest it not, save in the case of authors whose works had stood a century of ups and downs of popular favor? Only allowing those books whose contents are worthy, complete immunity from the means which a gentle and merciful Providence takes to effect the disappearance of unnecessary tomes.

#### THE REAL HEAVEN\*

The golden streets of Paradise  
He wandered by himself  
Until his seeking, quickened eyes  
Saw books upon a shelf.

In Heaven's library he strolled  
Those countless tomes to view;  
His bookish passion made o'er bold,  
He searched their titles through.

Old Homer met his eager sight,  
And there, in vellumed ease  
He recognized, just on the right,  
Dear old Thucydides.

Grim Dante! Lovely old Montaigne!  
Chaucer and Scott were there:  
His old friend Horace, and again  
He clasped with love Voltaire.

Ethereal Shelley just below;  
And down that lettered aisle  
He saw Cervantes, lambent, glow,  
And recognized Carlyle.

Will Shakespeare, silver tongued, was there  
And where the shadows flit  
He saw, without one earthly care,  
Charles Lamb, that rare, sweet wit.

The student's eyes, by tears made blind,  
No more the titles read.  
Prostrate, his joyful form reclined:  
"Ah! This is Heaven!" he said.

Thomas L. Masson.

\*Read at the bi-state Atlantic City meeting, March 13-14.

SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION FOR  
BOOKS ON FORESTRY

HAVING received repeated inquiries regarding a practical classification of books on forestry, the undersigned has devised the subjoined plan, and submits it to the judgment of librarians.

No classification can be satisfactory, if applied in a mechanical manner. It must always be used, and if need be modified, according to the particular circumstances of each library. The present system contemplates primarily a forestry library of not inconsiderable extent and independent of another library. Such libraries, it seems, have begun to grow up in various parts of the country, usually in connection with a forestry school or a state department of forestry. The U. S. Forest Service has long had a library of considerable extent. Where the collection is part of a more general library, the classification will probably require some modifications, for instance the elimination of class II, Basal Sciences, for the books belonging there would presumably be placed in the general scientific department.

The main divisions are based upon those generally recognized by professional foresters. In carrying out the subdivisions, no attempt has been made at producing a symmetric and logical scheme, but the practical needs of a library have been kept in view exclusively. Thus, some general classes have been much less minutely subdivided than others, and most of the primary subclasses are not subdivided at all, while in other subclasses secondary and even tertiary subdivisions have been made. The reason is, that most forestry librarians will find their accumulations to be much more rapid in the departments so subdivided than in others. Where further subdivision is desired, it can easily be made by anybody fairly familiar with the literature, while most librarians will probably need not even the secondary subclasses. In fact, all but the largest collections will get along very well simply with the eight main classes, arranging the titles within them according to authors. But the subdivisions here given will help those not familiar with forestry to an understanding of the contents of each class. As a further aid to such understanding, a specimen title has been added to some of the subclasses.

No system of classification can avoid overlapping entirely, for books are not written to make life easy to the classifier. Where a book treats of several subjects, it should obviously be placed in the class to which it is most largely devoted, unless it is so comprehensive that it properly belongs in Class I, Forestry in general. It is safe to say that a student looking up a subject in one class will also refer to allied subjects in another class, as for instance in searching for books on fungi in Class v, Forest protection, sub-class,

v. 1, Diseases, one would hardly fail to look also in Class II, sub-class II 42, mycology.

It should be stated, finally, that the various sub-classes are not intended to exhaust the subject of a main class. Only for those subjects within a main class, on which there are likely to be many titles in the library, have sub-classes been made. Otherwise, an arrangement according to authors within each main class will be found entirely sufficient. All books treating generally of the subject of a main class, or primary sub-class, are supposed to be entered under the general number only, as for instance: v. Fuerst, Forest protection. But v. 1: Curtis, Manifestation of disease in forest trees.

It is impossible, in making a classification, to avoid entirely the use of technical terms, which may not all be familiar to librarians. A reference to Bulletin 61 of the U. S. Forest Service (terms used in Forestry and Logging) will explain them.

## CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS ON FORESTRY

## I. Forestry in general.

## I. General books.

(Bruncken, North American Forests and Forestry.)

## I 1. Magazines.

I 11. Professional (Forestry Quarterly).

I 12. Trade (American Lumberman).

I 13. Popular (Forestry and Irrigation).

I 14. Allied sciences (Botanical Gazette).

## I 2. Proceedings of societies.

I 3. Public documents of a general nature (Report of California State Forester).

## II. Sciences forming basis of forestry.

## II 1. Geology, including mineralogy.

## II 2. Climatology.

## II 3. Forest zoology.

II 31 Mammals and birds.

II 32. Insects and other invertebrates.

## II 4. Botany.

II 41. Dendrology.

II 411. Timber physics.

II 42. Mycology.

II 43. Ecology and distribution.

II 431. General. (Schimper, Pflanzengeographie.)

II 432. Regional.

## III. Silviculture.

III 1. Soils and situations (Rammler, Bodenkunde).

III 2. Nursery practice. (Yearbook of Dept. of Agric., 1905; How to grow young trees for forest planting.)

III 3. Particular species. (Allen, The western hemlock.)

III 4. Forest description.

- III 41. North America. (Leiberg, San Gabriel Forest Reservation.)
- III 42. Insular possessions.
- III 43. India.
- III 44. Europe.
  - III 441. Germany.
  - III 442. France.
- III 45. Other countries.
- III 5. Afforestation and reforestation. (Brown, Reboisement in France.)
- IV. Management. (Judeich, Forsteinrichtung.)
  - IV 1. Particular forms of management. (Nisbet, On mixed forests.)
  - IV 2. Working plans of particular forests.
  - IV 3. Mensuration.
    - IV 31. Log rules.
  - IV 4. Forest finance. (Stötzer, Waldwert-Rechnung.)
- V. Forest protection. Fuerst, Forest protection.
  - V 1. Diseases, including all parasitic plants.
  - V 2. Insects.
  - V 3. Cattle, game and birds.
  - V 4. Trespasses.
  - V 5. Fire.
  - V 6. Other meteorological injuries (wind, frost, snow, etc.).
  - V 7. Noxious vapors.
- VI. Utilization.
  - VI 1. Description of forest products.
    - VI 11. Timber and wood.
    - VI 12. Tanning materials.
    - VI 13. Tropical products, excl. timber and tannins.
    - VI 14. Minor, non-tropical products.
  - VI 2. Methods.
    - VI 21. Lumbering.
    - VI 22. Tools, machinery and saw-mill practice.
    - VI 23. Harvesting minor products.
    - VI 24. Wood preservation.
  - VI 3. Commerce. (Marchet, Holghandel der Ostseeländer.)
  - VI 4. Grazing.
  - VI 5. Pisciculture and venery (hunting).
- VII. Forest policy.
  - VII 1. Forest economics.
    - VII 11. Forest statistics.
  - VII 2. Forest law.
  - VII 3. Administration. (The use book.)
  - VII 4. Education.
    - VII 41. Arbor day.
  - VII 5. Welfare effects.
    - VII 51. Climatic effects.
    - VII 52. Water flow and erosion.
  - VII 6. Forest aesthetics (including parks).
- VIII. Forest history.
  - VIII 1. North American. (Fox, Lumber industry in New York.)
  - VIII 2. Foreign.

ERNEST BRUNCKEN.

## BELLINGHAM (WASHINGTON) PUBLIC LIBRARY

ON Feb. 21, 1908, the Bellingham Bay Public Library building, given to the city of Bellingham by Mr. Carnegie, was dedicated. The library was open for inspection from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon and the formal exercises of dedication were held in the evening. So large was the attendance on this occasion, which was regarded by the people of Bellingham as marking another milestone in the progress of the city, that even standing room was unattainable by many of the visitors. The program consisted of an opening address and presentation of the library to the city by the president, Mrs. J. B. McMillan; a response on behalf of the city by the mayor, Hon. Mr. De Mattos; addresses by the Hon. A. J. Craven, Judge Jere Neterer, ex-Mayor A. L. Black, and W. J. Hughes; a dedicatory prayer by Rev. W. O. Wark, and the music for the evening under the direction of Mrs. A. L. Black.

The building represents the second gift of Mr. Carnegie to the city of Bellingham. Contrary to his usual custom Mr. Carnegie did not give the \$35,000 asked for, although the city promised to support it by the usual 10 per cent., plus the amount already given to the other building. It was in November, 1905, that the first move was made for a new library building. In February, 1906, application was made to Mr. Carnegie, who on May 21 made a donation of \$2000 to the city.

The building, which is 83 x 66 feet wide and faces northwest, occupies an odd-shaped corner almost triangular, the peculiarities of the site determining more or less the plans of the building.

The basement or ground floor is of brick covered with cement, and the main floor is of solid cement. The main floor entrance is panelled with native fir; the lobby where the loan desk stands is separated by four groups of pillars from the reading room, children's room and book room. There are, besides, on the main floor a work room, woman's rest room, an office and toilet rooms. The furniture is oak, of the "pedestal type," made by the library bureau, green black in color known as "bog oak." The native fir shelving and woodwork has the same color and finish. To relieve the somber effect of this the walls are tinted yellow and the ceilings cream with grey green cornice, and the light fixtures are brush brass. On the ground floor there is an auditorium 37 x 32; two large offices that may be made into a children's room when needed; janitor's room, and unpacking, fuel, and furnace rooms. There are as many windows as possible in the building and all have transoms with frosted glass; and the blinds are hung below, giving a fine reading light much needed in this rainy country. There is a book lift from the unpacking room to the work room above; also a disinfecting oven in



the furnace room. The ventilating system is simple. The library's special pride is its loan desk. Many of its conveniences were suggested by the Charlton (Iowa) Public Library. As a writing desk is contained in the loan desk, it is possible for the library to be administered by one person.

### ON MAKING SIGNS

By F. K. W. DRURY, *Acting Librarian, University of Illinois*

"If you can't speak, make motions" is a sound maxim; and from the high sign of a brotherhood to the humble wag of an affectionate dog's tail the mute appeal has been effective. Signs are not to be despised in these days when every one must advertise. The busy librarian cannot be everywhere, and the silent fingerpost must guide, direct, even instruct. The catalog must be labeled, the new book shelves brought into prominence, "silence" enjoined. Other varied uses suggest themselves at once.

If, therefore, it be obvious that signs must be made to take the place of impracticable speech, the next step for the librarian is to make them. To make a good sign takes more ingenuity and skill than is at first apparent. Not only must the wording thereof be terse and direct, but it must be displayed properly. Otherwise its best effect is lost.

Display is a branch of the decorative art and its principles may well be studied by the librarian. The picture bulletin is only an advanced stage of the simple sign. But let us consider here only the small black and white sign.

First we should adopt certain sizes as best for most of our signs, such as 7 x 11 inches, and 11 x 14 inches. These may be termed standard sizes, as cardboard comes in sheets 22 x 28 inches.

Then we should have a rubber type sign marker. For it takes an undue amount of time to letter in each word by hand, handsome though the result may be. Add to your equipment therefore a sign marker.

What have we next to consider? We must lay out our proposed sign on a separate sheet in order to gain a knowledge of the proper balance and proportion. We must "center" words and lines. We must give due prominence to important words or phrases. We must allow sufficient contrast to show between the black lettering and the white space. Do not crowd. The white space is more effective for display than big type or large capitals. Study to let it help and not to hinder.

Then there is the question of ornamentation. Do not attempt any with the letters themselves. Let these be plain roman face, the standard for 20 centuries. Print them in lower case in most instances; reserving the capitals for special effects. The only place

for ornament is in the border or frame, and there it should be as tasteful and neat as possible. Simple straight lines are best. In most cases some border will be necessary: every picture has its frame.

Lastly, how shall the sign be supported? Here it is better not to attempt a home-made affair, but to secure a standard easel or frame in keeping with the artistic effect for which we are striving. Such special holders are made by firms supplying store fixtures and are not expensive.\*

In this connection it may be pointed out that department stores and business houses well illustrate the use of artistic signs and standards, and a study of how they make their displays is very profitable. The library should foster and, if possible, lead in all movements for the improvement and betterment of taste. If, therefore, the children of this world in their generation are wiser than the children of light, let the latter learn of their wisdom and apply it.

### THIBETAN LITERATURE FOR THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

(From the Dial.)

AN awakening of interest in Thibetan literature is recognized and encouraged by recent action on the part of the trustees of the Newberry Library. A generous appropriation has been made for securing a collection of books and kindred material having to do with the life and literature of this little-known land. In the latest Newberry Library report we read: "This work has been undertaken in connection with the Field Museum of Natural History, whose assistant curator of Asiatic ethnology, Dr. Berthold Laufer, has already been dispatched on this errand. For the Field Museum he will conduct investigation and the purchase of a collection which will illustrate the ethnology of Thibet. For the Newberry Library he will gather a library of Thibetan literature, which associates itself with the literature of China, Korea, Mongolia and Japan. The recent marvellous development of these countries and their connection with our own country has created a demand for whatever can be obtained of authentic value, from original sources, relating to the thought, religion, history, government, and life of these nations." Only three collections—in London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg—similar to this in process of acquisition for Chicago, are in existence. The proposed addition to the Newberry Library's resources, taken in connection with the recent purchase of the Wilberforce Eames collection of works on the philology of the various nations of India, will make the library noticeably strong in Asiatic languages and literature.

\* Names of such firms may be secured by addressing the writer.



# A STATE LIBRARY SYSTEM FOR CALIFORNIA: A SUGGESTION

*From News Notes of California Libraries, July.*

THE question of how the library may be made an effective part of our educational system is one that has long occupied the time and thought of the library profession. Throughout the history of the work there has been a gradual development from the centralized library of the city, reaching a few of the whole people from its single building, to the present day scheme of branches which aims to put books within easier call of all city residents. From actual experience it is seen that the library is most effective in its own vicinity, that its rays of influence rapidly become weaker as they get away from the center. Librarians and other educators who have become aware of this fact have advocated systems of branches with the hope that some day the distance of each person from a collection of books may be reduced to a minimum. But the process is necessarily a slow one; and while more and more city dwellers have been provided with books, comparatively little thought has been given to the library needs of the country residents. It is true that the school authorities of many states, recognizing in a vague way the desirability of having books in every school district, put through laws designed to meet the needs of the case. But such efforts have not been productive of satisfactory results and the school authorities generally are perfectly willing to co-operate in any new library scheme that promises to become more effective.

About ten years ago the county library plan began to be tried in two Ohio counties; since that time this system of providing books for the residents outside of cities has spread to many other states. Such a plan is a good one; for the reason, especially, that it works with a larger unit than city or town. It is certainly a step in the right direction and is worthy of a thorough trial. Such a plan as this for county libraries makes it clearer that the library has developed in a way exactly opposite to that of the public school system. The latter was conceived as a state wide plan, designed to reach the children of every corner of the commonwealth. Naturally teachers have made many changes in the original outline; but they have never experienced the slow growth of the plan from city to country that has marked library development.

It would seem that the time is ripe for the institution of a large library system, covering the state with the thoroughness of the public schools. In time the county libraries might do the work of the state; but the result would be surer and quicker working on a larger basis. At the head of the system would be the state librarian, having powers of general supervision similar in many respects to those of the state superintendent

of public instruction in his own field. A county librarian, who might well be the head of the largest library in the county, would have duties corresponding to those of the county superintendent of schools. Each school district might be made the library district, with its librarian and collection of books drawn from the county library.

It becomes immediately evident that the plan requires no large expenditures of money to pay the salaries of new officers. The State Librarian is already doing whatever he can to aid the libraries of the state, but at present the good done is largely limited by law. Under some such plan as that hastily outlined above in order to bring it before the people, the great resources of the State Library would be more generally at the command of the libraries and the people. The present activity in the establishment of county libraries would only be quickened; the day would be not far distant when the resident of the remotest country section would have in easy reach not only the books of his district library, but also those of the county and state libraries. It is desired to work the plan out in such a way as to develop between the school and the library the most effective co-operative relations. The result would be that the child in school, the parent in his work and his home would be supplied with books suited to his needs.

The expense of putting the plan into action will not be at all burdensome. During 1907 the primary, grammar and high schools of the state spent \$163,996.70 for books and apparatus. If the remaining \$109,331 could be turned over to the library system of the state, not only would the schools be provided with more books, but all of the residents of each district would also have the privilege of access to a library. In order to make the plan thoroughly effective it would of course be necessary possibly to double that sum of money. The effect upon the taxpayer, however, would scarcely be perceptible.

The librarians who have been approached upon this system are convinced of its wisdom. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, realizing that the commonwealth would get a greater return from the money spent for public schools if people generally could continue their education in the library when their school days are over, is actively in sympathy with the plan; and will render all possible assistance in making it a reality. California has the chance to do something for herself in a way that will not only be of great benefit to her people, but that will make an epoch in the history of library development. It is hoped that all educators will discuss the subject thoroughly, to the end that a well-digested plan in a new library bill may be presented to the coming session of the legislature. Every one is invited to write the state librarian any suggestion he may have towards developing the plan in its entirety.

J. L. GILLIS.

# NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION "LIBRARY WEEK"

"Library week," the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, will be held at the Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, the week of Sept. 21-28. The rates secured are as follows:

Two in a room without bath, per day, \$2.50 each.

One in a room without bath, per day, \$3.

Two in a room with bath, per day, \$3 each.

One in a room with bath, per day, \$3.50.

The rates by the week are \$15, \$18 and \$21.

This is a great reduction from the usual rates at this hotel, and in addition to this reduction the proprietor offers the free use of boats, golf links and tennis courts to those attending the conference.

Governor Hughes has been invited to address the meeting. He has expressed a desire to accept the invitation and will do so should his schedule of engagements not make it impossible.

The program, which is subject to modification, will include the consideration of "Books for rural communities," with an address by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, and discussion by Professor Tuck and Miss Van Rensselaer, of the State Agricultural College, and three representatives of the State Education Department. A session on "Library training in normal schools" is to be conducted by Miss Mary W. Plummer, Pratt Institute. "Neglected opportunities" is to be the subject of another session, with a paper by Mr. Paul Elmer More, editor of the *Nation*, on "The library's neglect of the scholar;" by Mr. Walter M. Briggs, of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Library aid to municipal officials and departments," and by Dr. W. H. Allen, secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, on "The educational opportunity of the library budget."

There will be a book symposium conducted by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, and two round tables, one on Staff organizations, conducted by Miss Bessie Sargent Smith, Utica Public Library, and one on Story telling, by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work of the New York Public Library.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance from the neighboring states, and those from a distance are always welcome. The Executive Board of the A. L. A. will meet at the Sagamore during the week.

A rate of a fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan, from points in New York state, has been secured for those attending this meeting. Tickets and certificates may not be obtained earlier than Sept. 17, nor later than Sept. 23. Requests for reservations should be sent to the New York Library Association, Hotel Sagamore, Sagamore P. O., N. Y.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE 11th annual convention of the National Association of State Libraries was held at Lake Minnetonka June 25-26, 1908.

Thomas L. Montgomery, president of the association, opened the convention with a brief address, in which he gave a resumé of the library movement since 1876, the formation and growth of the A. L. A., and the organization, growth and work, past and present, of the National Association of State Libraries. He suggested that the association lend its influence in securing appropriations on the part of the various states in order that its libraries be properly represented at meetings. In outlining the special field of work of state libraries he suggested that efforts be made to strengthen the libraries in state institutions, better classification and labelling of museum features to advertise the resources of the state be attempted, and that greater care and skill should be used in repairing and cataloging manuscript material.

Miss Minnie M. Oakley, secretary-treasurer, reported that representatives of 22 state libraries had taken an active interest in the work of the Association. Requests for copies of the printed Proceedings have been frequent, coming from distant places occasionally, and consequently the supply of back numbers is being rapidly depleted. The report for 1905 is entirely exhausted. The dues paid by libraries, instead of individuals, except in the case of associate members, have been more than sufficient to cover expenses, which amounted to \$176 during the year.

D. C. Brown, chairman of the Committee on exchange and distribution of state documents, presented a summary of the tabulated report, which, when printed in full will be valuable for reference purposes. The arrangement is such that one will be able to get at a glance, by looking under the name of the state, information on the following subjects: exchange official; law or rule of exchange; documents exchanged; intervals of exchange; all, or certain documents desired; classification and cataloging of documents exchanged; fund for distribution; charge for carriage.

The committee recommended that a persistent effort be made and continued by the association to bring all states into the condition where they will distribute by exchange all state documents. The committee considers this absolutely primary and essential, and also that it shall be done by the state librarian.

Johnson Brigham, chairman of the Committee on membership reported that in the furtherance of their work they had sent letters to all state libraries not before represented, urging the desirability of attending the Minnetonka meeting, assuring the one addressed that the formal and informal discussions proposed would cover vital points in the development of state library work, and that the free interchange of ideas would be

valuable; that the librarian and assistants are eligible to membership and that the Board be requested by them to consider the matter of membership and expense. The secretary of the association followed this circular letter with a copy of the last Proceedings. Accompanying the report were the responses received by the committee which showed that a general interest prevailed, the question of funds being largely responsible for non-attendance.

Herbert O. Brigham, chairman of the Committee on state library statistics, submitted an interesting report in which he said that in order to gain the information desired he had sent letters containing a list of questions to 66 libraries. From these he received 54 replies, from which his report was compiled. The questions related to title and location; library hours, number of volumes; additions; classification; card catalog; librarians, appointment, etc.; governing board; duration of service; assistants; vacations; income and expenditures; salary; salaried assistants; books; miscellaneous expenses; circulation; travelling libraries; departments; special service to legislature; new field of work. Under the last heading the chairman says: "The results from the study of this question are most gratifying; one quarter of the state libraries responding that they have instituted some feature of library work which is expected to be of value in the particular locality. Mention has already been made of a legislative reference department established in Iowa, Michigan and Texas. Indiana and Rhode Island continued the work along this line, which had been inaugurated the previous year. Organization work of a general nature has been reported by Oregon and North Dakota. Special details of administration are reported by Virginia; travelling school libraries by Tennessee; state library organizers by New York, and a travelling art gallery by Kansas. The latter state has also organized a clipping department, and Mississippi reports the classing of public documents and magazines. Local history and archives have been emphasized in Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library. Connecticut and Rhode Island have made a specialty of compiling Canadian law. Pennsylvania reports co-operation with the historical societies of the state with the ultimate hope of federation and a museum showing the work of the educational institutions of the state. It may be seen by the above enumeration of varied activities that many state libraries of the country are adding every year to their efficiency, and are introducing new lines of work which are a credit to the individual libraries.

George S. Godard, chairman of the Committee on systematic bibliography of state official literature, called attention to the work being accomplished along this line by the

Department of economics and sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in the publishing of Miss A. R. Hasse's Index of economic material in the state documents. In order that the Index may be published currently, the committee submitted resolutions requesting the Carnegie Institution to continue, if possible, the publication, even though it might be necessary to charge an annual subscription for the same.

J. L. Gillis spoke without notes on the subject "The relation of state libraries to other educational institutions." He prefaced his remarks by saying that in California the State Library has charge of all library affairs that connect with that department, including travelling libraries, the law department, and extension work. The relation of the state librarian to other libraries and educational institutions should be one of harmonious co-operation. The relations depend largely upon the state librarian, who must bring about the desired results by his own efforts. He must make use of every opportunity presented by the state library association, and personal visits to the university, normal schools and other state institutions.

"Legislative reference work and its opportunities" was the timely theme treated in a paper written by Clinton R. Woodruff, and read by John P. Kennedy. To the platform of library propaganda Mr. Woodruff wishes to add "The state library, an important (if hitherto generally overlooked) factor in the development of an effective democratic government." To illustrate the work of transforming a state library into a modern machine for the advancement of the highest welfare of its constituency, the recent history of the Pennsylvania state library was cited; also the establishment, in 1890, by Melvil Dewey, of the Sociological department of the New York State Library, under Robert H. Whitten, which was the genesis of the modern legislative reference idea to which Charles McCarthy, of Wisconsin, has given so great an impetus. The legislative reference librarian ought to be a tactful, diplomatic educator, capable of dealing with the average legislator who will generally be convinced by the force of logic and facts. The first and greatest opportunity of the legislative reference librarian is to organize information and place it in the hands of those who will use it for the welfare of the state. The system must be extended to every state and then carefully coordinated, possibly through some specially devised clearing house, or through the Library of Congress acting in that capacity. The legislative reference librarian has also a great moral opportunity which, if properly managed, would exert an influence on the uniformity of laws which touch our national morality.

The second session was held June 26, and was opened by Arthur E. Bostwick, president

of the A. L. A., with the subject "Why the American Library Association likes to meet with us." In his usual delightful style he disclaimed any special reason why he should be called upon to answer the question, as he was simply a servant of the A. L. A. He ventured, however, to suggest that there were some bonds between the "common or garden variety of librarian" and state officials. The latter were to be commended because they were actively engaged in making their office mean more than simply a custodian of books, despite the temptations offered by proximity to an office-holding population, and the example of the mere lazy, salary-drawing employees of the state. The rise of state library commissions, with the state librarian sustaining a close relationship, has been an important factor in state library development. In most states it has become a collection of books for the state at large rather than merely for the state government. It is this enlargement of its functions which brings it in line with the general growth of libraries from the special to the popular type; from books that are preserved for the few to books circulated far and wide for the use of the many. In connection with long distance inter-library loans Mr. Bostwick said: "May we not look to the state libraries as constituting future centers of reference distribution? Travelling libraries now go forth from many of our state capitols; it would be difficult to overestimate their influence; they are already the means by which the largest percentage of good literature is circulated at the last cost per volume."

Reuben G. Thwaites followed with a paper on "The relations between state and municipal libraries."

Reduced to its simplest terms, and taking no account of local conditions, the original object of a legislature in founding a state library is, presumably, of three-fold character: first, as a place of custody for the past records of the state; second, as a storehouse of all accumulated knowledge; third, a bibliographical laboratory for present-day instruction, adapted especially to the needs of the various branches of state government. The municipal library of the metropolis, in many states, far exceeds in size the reference library maintained by the state; however, certain special classes in the state library—for instance historical manuscripts, newspaper files, and public documents—will be found to differ materially from what may be expected of the municipal library. In any commonwealth, whatever may be the relative scholarly value of state and municipal libraries, at many points the former may be of some practical assistance to the latter. The readiest means may be through the library commission, but here again the state librarian, who is generally a member of the commission, or is its salaried executive officer, may render much practical benefit. It is practical for the

state library to take an active part in the selection and dissemination of travelling collections that are to be devoted to reference work. The state library that is truly a state institution will, under certain restrictions, surely make loans of reference books to municipal libraries. Loans to individuals should be made through the local library if possible, thus making the librarian responsible for the carrying expense and safety of the book. It should be remembered that the state library is not, in the main, intended to be peripatetic; its first duty is to the state officials and the legislature; but, as it is supported by the taxpayers, it is under direct obligations to all of its people, and should be as generous to them as circumstances and a due regard for the welfare of the collection will allow.

Dunbar Roland spoke on "The influence of ideals on national life," and maintained that there is no higher ideal in our present civilization than the one of universal education, and closely allied to this is freedom of thought which is brought about through the influence of books and libraries.

A paper written by L. H. Sage on "The arrangement of law books" was read by Miss Maud Thayer, which closed the program.

Election of officers and committees, 1908-9, resulted as follows: president, Herbert Olin Brigham, Rhode Island; first vice-president, John E. King, Minnesota; second vice-president, Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana; secretary and treasurer, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, Wisconsin. Executive committee: H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island, chairman; T. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania; Miss M. M. Oakley, Wisconsin. Clearing house for state publications: J. L. Gillis, California, chairman; E. M. Goddard, Vermont; J. M. Hitt, Washington; W. S. Bell, Montana; Miss E. H. Stevenson, Colorado. Exchange and distribution of state documents: D. C. Brown, Indiana, chairman; C. B. Galbreath, Ohio; Miss Maude Thayer, Illinois. Extension of membership: J. Brigham, Iowa, chairman; E. W. Emery, Maine; D. Robinson, South Dakota; H. R. McIlwaine, Virginia; D. Roland, Mississippi. Legislative exchange bureau: H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island, chairman; D. C. Brown, Indiana; G. S. Godard, Connecticut; C. W. Andrews, Chicago; C. McCarthy, Wisconsin. State library statistics: H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island. Systematic bibliography of state official literature: G. S. Godard, chairman; Miss A. R. Hasse, New York; T. M. Owen, Alabama; R. G. Thwaites, Wisconsin; D. C. Brown, Indiana; C. W. Andrews, Chicago; F. A. Sampson, Missouri. Uniform law: C. W. Andrews, chairman; J. Brigham, Iowa; J. M. Hitt, Washington; Miss E. H. Stevenson, Colorado. Uniformity in preparation of session laws: F. B. Gilbert, New York; T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.; C. B. Lester, Indiana.



## NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

## LIBRARY SECTION

THE National Educational Association held its 46th annual convention in Cleveland, June 29 to July 3. For the first time in many years there was serious trouble in securing the usual railway rates—because of recent national legislation, the railways averred; and not until a very late date could satisfactory announcement be made. This fact, coupled with the extraordinary growth of summer schools—whose members are, naturally, the very teachers most likely to go to N. E. A. meetings—served to reduce attendance. Yet the formal enrollment reached 7784, including 2633 advanced memberships secured in Ohio by the State committee. The attendance on sessions, however, both general and department, was larger than at the Boston meeting, where nearly five times as many enrolled.

It is encouraging to note that of the 5151 memberships taken at the official registration bureau during the convention, 475 were new active members, *i. e.*, those whose registration is permanent and self-perpetuating, whether they attend all future meetings or not. This is a much larger percentage of new active members than the Association has ever before received at a single convention—and is peculiarly encouraging because it is evident that hereafter this organization must rely more largely upon its permanent active membership.

Without the slightest disparagement of the general sessions, it was entirely evident that the best work of the convention was done in the department sessions. As to papers, discussions and attendance upon sessions, the Association has never held a more successful convention. Certainly there has never been so strong a series of department meetings as at Cleveland. Each of the twenty great divisions of this national organization held the lively interest of its members to the very last paper and the very last word in a most extraordinary manner. The general sessions were peculiarly fortunate in the place of meeting—the Auditorium of the Hippodrome, seating nearly 5000 people very comfortably, without a "poor seat" in the entire house.

In every detail of the meeting, the painstaking care and generous hospitality of the people of Cleveland were constantly and most pleasantly manifest. Everything possible was done for the comfort and convenience of the guests of the city, who responded with warmest appreciation.

Readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* are naturally more interested in the work of the Library Department, three sessions of which were held in the auditorium of the Woodland Branch of the Public Library. The

president, John R. Kirk, president of the state normal school, Kirksville, Md., was in the chair. Mr. W. H. Brett conducted a round table. In his preliminary remarks he contrasted the public library of 20 years ago with the public library of to-day. Participants in the discussion were: Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Baillie of New Zealand, Miss Hewins, Miss Ahern, Miss O'Neill, principal of the Marion school, Cleveland, and also Miss Burnite, Miss Oviatt, and Miss Shepard, of the Cleveland Library. At the close of the round table President David Felmley, of the Illinois Normal University, presented an address on "How far should courses in normal schools and teachers' colleges seek to acquaint all teachers with the ways of organizing and using school libraries." General discussion followed, led by Mr. Milton Frye, of the McKinley High School, St. Louis.

At the second session, Thursday morning, Dr. James Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, led a round table. The general subject was "The methods of administering public libraries for the benefit of public schools. Participants in the discussion were: Mr. Gaillard, of the New York Public Library; Mr. Parsons, of the Buffalo Public Library; Miss Straus, of the Cincinnati Public Library.

At the third session, Thursday afternoon, the general topic, "How to make the library more serviceable to students of school age," was discussed from the superintendent's viewpoint by Mr. L. E. Wolfe, superintendent of schools, San Antonio, Tex., and from the library worker's viewpoint by Miss Effie Power, instructor in library use, Cleveland Normal School. Participants in the discussion were: Homer H. Seerly, president of the normal school, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and William H. Davidson, superintendent of schools, Omaha, Neb.

An interesting feature of the meetings was the exhibition of methods of work with schools made by the libraries of Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Dayton and the Ohio and Oregon State commissions. The exhibition included photographs, publications, collections of books for school use, bulletins made by the students of the Western Reserve Library School, and mounted pictures for circulation.

It was clearly evident that public libraries and public schools have come into very close and helpful relations during, say, the last five years. Though under distinct and independent management, as is quite proper and necessary, the public library is now clearly recognized as an integral part of the state system of public and free education, as supplementing the work of the public school by carrying education and information and inspiration through adult life; as serving the whole community through the entire active life of its citizens.



President Felmley, of Illinois Normal University, was chosen president of the department for the ensuing Association year; Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, was made vice-president and these two officers were given power to name a secretary—to be determined largely by the next place of meeting.

Quite a number of A. L. A. members stopped at Cleveland, on the way home, and added much to the value and interest of the department discussions.

Mr. Brett and his staff labored unceasingly in behalf of their guests, opening every branch library in Cleveland for inspection, and detailing at least one person at each to give her entire time to visitors.

There was again a strong feeling that there ought to be joint meetings of the two great national educational organizations—A. L. A. and N. E. A.—at least once in, say, five years.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

FOLLOWING the spring meeting at Atlantic City, and as then instructed, the Institute Board nominated 16 persons as additional Fellows in the Institute. Meanwhile the former Fellowship of 50, as announced in the secretary's circular of March 25, 1908, has been reduced through the subsequent resignation, for personal reasons, of Miss Helen E. Haines and Mr. W. E. Foster, and the death of Mr. James Bain.

Votes have now been received from 46 of the remaining Fellows, resulting in the election of the entire list of 16 additional nominees; and they have also been classified (by lot) into respective terms of years dating from Jan. 1, 1908, as follows:

One year—Theodore W. Koch; William R. Eastman.

Two years—Miss Linda A. Eastman; Walter M. Smith.

Three years—Miss Mary E. Robbins; Samuel H. Ranck.

Four years—Miss Beatrice Winsor; Harry L. Koopman.

Five years—Miss Theresa Hitchler; William P. Cutter.

Six years—Henry E. Legler; Horace G. Wadlin.

Seven years—Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

Eight years—George T. Clark.

Nine years—Thomas L. Montgomery.

Ten years—Charles R. Dudley.

Quoting By-law 1 of the Institute: "On accepting election each Fellow shall pay in place of annual dues \$1 for each year of his term."

A meeting of the Institute will be held at an early date; but decision as to place and time has not yet been finally decided upon.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

#### American Library Association

##### A. L. A. CONSTITUTION

As at present and as approved by the Association at Minnetonka

##### Object

Sec. 1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America.

*No change proposed.*

##### Membership

Sec. 2. *Members and fellows.* Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member or fellow by paying the annual dues, and others, after election by the executive board.

*To read:*

Sec. 2. *Members.* Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual dues, and others, after election by the executive board, but no member shall be entitled to vote at a business meeting of the association or for the election of officers until the annual meeting of the calendar year following his accession to membership. The annual dues of the association shall be two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January, save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3. *Honorary members and fellows.* On nomination of the council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the association.

*To read:*

Sec. 3. *Honorary members.* On nomination of the council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the association.

Sec. 4. *Life members and fellows.* Any individual member may become a life member, exempt from dues, by paying \$25. On payment of \$100 any individual member may become a life fellow and any institution a perpetual member. An individual life member may become a life fellow on payment of \$75.

*To read:*

Sec. 4. *Life members and fellows.* Any individual member may become a life member, exempt from dues, by paying \$25. On payment of \$100 any individual member may become a life fellow. An individual life member may become a life fellow on payment of \$75.

##### Endowment fund

Sec. 5. All receipts from life and perpetual memberships and life fellowships, and all

gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested, and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the council may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

*To read:*

Sec. 5. All receipts from life and perpetual memberships and life fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested, and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the executive board may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

*Management*

Sec. 6. The business of the association shall be entrusted to the executive board and the council. But the association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action of the executive board or council, or give them mandatory instructions.

*To read:*

Sec. 6. The business of the association, except as hereinafter specifically assigned to other bodies, shall be entrusted to the executive board. But the association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action of the executive board or council, or give them mandatory instructions.

*Officers and committees*

Sec. 7. The officers of the association shall be a president, first and second vice-presidents, a secretary, a recorder, and a treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the association, and to hold office until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are elected. These officers, together with the president for the preceding term, shall constitute an executive board and they shall also serve as officers of the executive board and of the council.

*To read:*

Sec. 7. The officers of the association shall be a president, first and second vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. The

president and vice-presidents shall be elected at each annual meeting of the association. The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen by the executive board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

Sec. 8. *Presidents and vice-presidents.* The president shall be the representative head of the association. In case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve, the ranking vice-president shall become president.

*No change proposed.*

Sec. 9. *Secretary.* The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president and of the executive board, shall be the active executive officer. He shall be elected first for one year, and upon reelection for a term of three years, and shall have such salary as the council may determine.

*To read:*

Sec. 9. *Secretary.* The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president and of the executive board, shall be the active executive officer of the association. He shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the association, council or executive board, and serve as agent for the treasurer in collecting membership dues.

Sec. 11. *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, collect dues, pay bills on written order of two members of the finance committee, and make an annual report to the association.

*To read:*

Sec. 10. *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, pay bills on approval of the chairman of the finance committee or of a member designated by that committee, and make an annual report to the association covering the calendar year.

Sec. 12. *Executive Board.* The executive board shall administer the business affairs of the association, except those entrusted to the council; and it shall have power, in intervals between meetings of the association or of the council, to act on all matters on which those members present at a meeting reach unanimous agreement. The executive board shall appoint from the membership of the association a finance committee of three and may appoint other committees, assistant officers, and reporters on special subjects. It shall have authority to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers and reports. It shall have authority to include in the publications of the association so much of the program, notices, circulars and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable.

*To read:*

Sec. 11. *Executive Board.* The president and vice-presidents, together with six other

members elected as hereinafter specified, shall constitute the executive board. At the annual meeting of 1909 there shall be elected by ballot six persons to serve as the above-mentioned elective members of the executive board. Immediately after their election they shall by lot divide themselves into three equal classes, of which the term of the first shall expire in 1910, of the second in 1911, and of the third in 1912. In 1910 and at each annual meeting of the association thereafter, there shall be elected by ballot, for a three-years' term, two members of the executive board to take the place of those whose term will thus expire. The executive board shall administer the business affairs of the association except those specifically assigned to other bodies, or dealt with by direct vote of the association as hereinbefore provided. It shall appoint the non-elective and assistant officers, and all standing committees; and fix the salaries of all paid officers of the association. It shall have authority to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers and reports. It shall have authority to include in the publications of the association so much of the program, notices, circulars and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 13. *Finance committee.* The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the executive board. It shall audit bills and give orders on the treasurer for payment, and no expense shall be incurred on behalf of the association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation.

*To read:*

Sec. 12. *Finance committee.* There shall be a finance committee of three, the chairman of which shall be chosen from the executive board. The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the executive board and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation. The finance committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, and trustees of the endowment fund and report to the association at the annual meeting.

Sec. 14. *Votes by correspondence.* Approval in writing by every member of the council or of a board or committee shall have the force of a vote.

*To read:*

Sec. 13. *Votes by correspondence.* Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee voting shall have the force of a vote, provided no member expresses disapproval.

### Council

Sec. 15. *Members and votes.* The council shall consist of the executive board and twenty-five members elected by the association, five each year, to hold office for five years.

*To read:*

Sec. 14. *Membership.* The council shall consist of the executive board, all ex-presidents of the association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the association, twenty-five members elected by the association at large, and twenty-five elected by the council itself. The elected members shall be chosen five each year by the association and council, respectively, to hold office for five years, except that at the annual meeting of 1909 the existing council shall elect twenty-five and shall divide them by lot into five classes to hold office one, two, three, four, and five years respectively.

Sec. 16. *Meetings.* The council shall meet at the place of meeting of the association, immediately prior to the annual meeting of the association, and immediately prior to the final session thereof, and also between meetings of the association on call of the executive board or of a majority of the councillors.

*To read:*

Sec. 15. *Meetings.* The council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meeting of the association. Other meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.

Sec. 17. *Duties.* The council shall adopt by-laws for the association. It shall nominate officers of the association and trustees of the endowment fund, and shall include on a printed ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by five members of the association twenty-four hours before the election. It may by a two-thirds vote establish sections of the association. It may, by a two-thirds vote, promulgate recommendations relating to library matters, and no resolutions except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise promulgated. It may by a two-thirds vote, upon suitable conditions, affiliate with the American Library Association and other organizations kindred in purpose.

*To read:*

Sec. 16. *Duties.* The council may consider and discuss library questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice, and no resolutions, except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise adopted. In particular it shall consider and re-

port upon questions which involve the policy of the association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the council for consideration and recommendation. It may by two-thirds vote affiliate with the American Library Association, upon suitable conditions, other organizations kindred in purpose, and, by the same vote, establish sections of the association. It may nominate honorary members.

Sec. 17. *Terms of office.* All officers members of the council and members of the executive board elected by the association shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

#### *Publishing board*

Sec. 18. The publishing board shall consist of five members appointed by the executive board for terms of not more than three years. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publications of such catalogs, indexes, and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

#### *To read:*

Sec. 18. The publishing board shall consist of five members appointed by the executive board for terms of not more than three years, one of whom shall be chosen from the executive board. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes, and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

Sec. 19. The publishing board shall annually appoint its chairman and secretary and treasurer.

#### *To read:*

Sec. 19. The publishing board shall annually appoint its chairman and secretary.

Sec. 20. No moneys shall be paid by the treasurer and no work shall be undertaken except by a vote of a majority of the whole board.

Sec. 21. The treasury of the publishing board shall be entirely distinct from that of the association, and the association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing board. With the approval of the finance committee, money may be appropriated by the executive board from the treasury of the association for the running expenses of the publishing board.

#### *To read:*

Sec. 20. No work involving the expenditure of money shall be undertaken except by a vote of a majority of the whole board, and the association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing board. The treasurer of the association shall serve as treasurer of the publishing board; but shall

keep separate accounts. With the approval of the finance committee money may be apportioned by the executive board from the treasury of the association for the running expenses of the publishing board.

Sec. 21. The publishing board shall report in print at each annual meeting of the association.

*No change proposed.*

#### *Meetings*

Sec. 23. *Annual meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting of the association at such place and time as may be determined by the council.

#### *To read:*

Sec. 22. *Annual meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting of the association at such place and time as may be finally determined by the executive board.

Sec. 23. *Special meetings.* Special meetings of the association may be called by the executive board, and shall be called by the president on request of twenty members of the association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

*No change proposed.*

Sec. 24. *Quorum.* Forty members shall constitute a quorum.

#### *To read:*

Sec. 24. *Quorum.* Forty members shall constitute a quorum of the association and twenty of the council.

#### *Amendments and by-laws*

Sec. 26. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the association, provided that notice of the amendments in their final form be sent to each member of the association at least one month before its final adoption.

#### *To read:*

Sec. 25. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the association, provided that notice of the amendments be sent to each member of the association at least one month before final adoption.

Sec. 27. *By-Laws.* Any by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the association or council.

#### *To read:*

Sec. 26. *By-Laws.* By-laws may be adopted by vote of the association upon recommendation of the executive board or after reference to and report from the executive board. Any by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths



vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the association.

## COMMITTEE ON BOOKKEEPING

Library Journal:

July 31, 1908.

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for July I noticed an incorrect statement in reference to the report of the Bookbuying Committee of the American Library Association, which I hope you will be so good as to correct. It is said there that the committee recommended that order departments of libraries be done away with, and that the choice of books for library purchase be concentrated in the hands of the A. L. A. The report did not make such a recommendation, but recommended that co-operative book purchasing be entered into by libraries through a central agency of the A. L. A., which should buy books on commission for library purposes.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The following books were prepared by different publishers in reinforced bindings for exhibition at the Lake Minnetonka conference, and the list should be of interest to all librarians:

	Extra cost List of this price. Binding.		
Century, Cox. Another Brownie book.	\$.50	Longmans, Lang. Arabian nights' entertainments.	2.00 .10
— Brownies abroad.	1.50 .10	— Red fairy book.	2.00 .10
— Brownies at home.	1.50 .10	— Violet fairy book.	1.60 .10
— Brownies in the Philippines.	1.50 .10	Lothrop. Only true Mother Goose.	.60 .10
— Brownies: their book.	1.50 .10	— Poulsson. Runaway donkey.	1.25 .10
— Brownies through the Union.	1.50 .10	— Through the farmyard gate.	1.25 .10
Doubleday, Bronte. Wuthering Heights.	1.50 no charge	— Sidney. Five little Peppers and how they grew.	1.50 .10
— Reade. Love me little, love me long.	1.50 no charge	McClurg, Browne. Golden poems.	1.50
Dutton, Brooks. Master of the strong hearts.	1.50 .10	— Carr. My day and generation.	3.00
— De la Pasture. Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square.	1.50 .10	— Dickens. Oliver Twist.	1.00
Ginn, Spyri. Heidi.	.40 .03	— Tale of two cities.	1.00
— Long. Little Brother to the bear.	.60 .02	— McMahan. Florence in the poetry of the Brownings.	1.40
— Wilderness ways.	.75 .02	— Molmenti. Venice, Middle Ages, 2 v.	5.00
Harper, Alden. Cruise of the canoe club.	.60 .06	— Parish. Great plains.	1.75
— Coffin. Boys of '76.	2.00 .15	— Prisoners of chance.	1.50
— Mulock. Little Lame Prince.	.60 .06	— Scott. Ivanhoe.	1.00
— Munroe. Canoe mates.	1.25 .08	— Kenilworth.	1.00
— Otis, Toby Tyler.	.60 .06	— Upton. Frithiof Saga.	.60
— Twain. The prince and the pauper.	1.75 .13	— Herman and Thunelda.	.60
— Wallace. Ben Hur.	1.50 .13	— Joseph Haydn.	.60
Heath, Bass. Stories of pioneer life.	.40	— Swiss heroes.	.60
— Norton. Heart of oak book, bk. 1.	.25	Page, Wade. Our little Japanese cousin.	.60 .05
— Heart of oak book, bk. 2.	.35	Putnam, Cooper. Spy (Mohawk edition).	1.25 .10
— Heart of oak book, bk. 3.	.40	— Jacobs. English fairy tales.	1.25 .10
— Snedden. Docas, the Indian boy.	.35	— Munroe. Cab and caboose.	1.25 .10
Houghton, Aldrich. Story of a bad boy.	.70 .10	— Reed. Flower of the dusk.	1.50 no charge
— Burnham. Leaven of love.	1.50 .10	— Lavender and old lace.	1.50 .10
— Johnston, M. Lewis Rand.	1.50 .10	— Taylor. Boys of other countries.	1.25 .10
— Longfellow. Children's hour.	.40 .10	Rand, Grover. Overall boys.	.75 .05
— Children's Longfellow.	3.00 .15	— Sunkonnet babies primer.	.75 .05
— Palmer. Alice Freeman Palmer.	1.50 .15	— Stevenson. Child's garden of verses.	.75 .05
— Scott. Ivanhoe.	.60 .10	Scribner, Beard. American boys' handy book.	2.00 .20
— Scudder. Fables and folk-stories.	.50 .10	— Brooks. Boy emigrants.	1.25 .12 1/2
— Wiggin. Birds' Christmas carol.	.50 .10	— Burnett. Little Lord Fauntleroy.	1.25 .12 1/2
— Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.	1.25 .10	— Sara Crewe, Little Saint Elia-beth, etc.	1.25 .12 1/2
— Story hour.	1.00 .10	*Cable. Kincaid's battery.	1.50 .10
Little B. Alcott. Eight cousins.	1.50 .10	— Connolly. Crested seas.	1.50 .10
— Little men.	1.50 .10	*Davis. Vera, the medium.	1.50 .10
— Little women.	1.50 .10	— Dodge. Hans Brinker.	1.50 .15
		— Eggleston. Hoosier school boy.	1.00 .10
		*Fox. Train of the lonesome pine.	1.50 .10
		*Hewitt. Half way House.	1.50 .10
		*Jacobs. Salthaven.	1.50 .10
		— Mason. Broken road.	1.50 .10
		*Page. Little Tommy Trot.	1.50 .10
		*Smith, F. H. Peter.	1.50 .10
		— Romance of an old fashioned gentleman.	1.50 .10
		— Tides of Barnegat.	1.50 .10
		— Van Dyke. Days off.	1.50 .10
		*— Outdoors in the Holy Land.	1.50 .10
		Stokes. Bindloss. Dust of conflict.	1.50 .10
		— Burgess. Goops.	1.50 .10
		— More Goops.	1.50 .10
		— Deming. Little red people.	1.25 .10
		— Peary. Children of the Arctic.	1.20 .10
		— Snow baby.	1.20 .10
		— Sedgwick. The garden month by month.	4.00 no charge
		Warne. Aunt Louisa's animal stories.	1.00
		— Aunt Louisa's book of common things.	1.00
		— Aunt Louisa's book of nursery rhymes.	.50
		— Brooke. Johnny Crow's garden.	1.00
		— Johnny Crow's party.	1.00
		— Caldecott. Hey diddle diddle picture book.	1.25
		— Panjandrum picture book.	1.25
		— Picture book.	1.25
		— Picture book (no. 2).	1.25
		— Picture book No. 1.	.50
		— Picture book No. 2.	.50
		— Picture book No. 3.	.50
		— Picture book No. 4.	.50
		— Lang. Nursery rhyme book.	1.50
		— Potter. Tale of Peter Rabbit.	.50



## PUBLISHING BOARD

The following announcement is made by the Publishing board:

A. L. A. Catalog rules: author and title entry. Price 50 cents; postage extra.

Compiled by committees of the American Library Association and the British Library Association. Will be ready for distribution by Sept. 1.

Kroeger. Guide to reference books. Price, \$1.25; postage extra.

To libraries ordering direct a special price of 75 cents is offered. Two copies in sheets for mounting, 60 cents. A new edition is in preparation.

*Library architecture*

Eastman, W. R. Library buildings. Price, 10 cents.

Soule, C. C. Library rooms and buildings. Price, 5 cents.

Marvin, C. Plans for small library buildings. Price, \$1.25.

*Catalog cards*

Smithsonian report for 1906. Price, \$1.08.

Old South Leaflets, volumes 1-7. Price, \$2.95. Volume 7, 50 cents.

International Congress of Science and Arts, St. Louis. In preparation.

Orders are solicited.

A circular will be sent on application.

**State Library Commissions**

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission began under date of October, 1907, and continues to issue from time to time a series of study outlines for the use of clubs and reading associations. The outlines, each presenting a specific subject, are prepared to cover a year's course of study, though the period of time readily admits of extension. A brief synopsis of the subject under consideration is given in each outline with a list of books from which references are made giving publishers and prices. The study outlines run as follows: 1, Japan; 2, Russia; 3, Canada; 4, England and Wales; 5, Travel in Scotland and Ireland; 6, French history; 7, Modern Italy: History; four studies of Shakespeare by Mrs. H. A. Davidson, numbered as follows: 8, King John; 9, King Richard II.; 10, King Henry Fourth, pt. 1-11; 11, King Henry Fifth. Outlines for the various epochs of United States History, under date of April, 1908, are as follows: 12, Discovery and explanation; 13, Colonial period; 14, The revolution; 15, Formation period, 1783-1817; 16, Expansion period, 1817-1860; 17, Civil War and reconstruction; 18, From reconstruction to date 1876 —. The four last issues of the series are covered by: 19, Travel in the United States; 20, French art; 21, American literature; 22, English literature—Early Victorian period. The outlines are excellent; and the courses of study are presented with clearness, accuracy and practicability.

**State Library Associations***CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

District meetings of the California Library Association have been held as follows:

## THIRD DISTRICT MEETING

A meeting of the Third District was held in Petaluma, June 6, 1908, district president Sara M. Cassidy presiding. The morning session was devoted to an animated discussion of the plan of having a travelling library of French and German books for the use of the libraries of the district. The plan was favorably considered and Miss Cassidy and Miss Barnett were appointed a committee to work out details.

The topic for the afternoon was "Clubs and libraries," at which the following papers were read: "How the library may help the clubs," by Miss May Cooper, of the San Rafael Library; "The value of the public library to the work of the Woman's Club," by Mrs. James Dinwiddie, of the Petaluma Woman's Club; "Co-operation between the library and the clubs," by Margaret A. Barnett, of the Santa Rosa Public Library.

## FOURTH DISTRICT MEETING

The meeting of the Fourth District was held at Visalia May 30, 1908. At the morning session the librarians present gave a report of the progress of the work in their respective libraries. The following responded: Miss Sarah E. Bedinger for the Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield; Miss Anna M. Craig for the Kern Public Library; Miss Margaret E. Dold for the Hanford Public Library; Miss Bertha E. Uhl for the Portersville Public Library; Mrs. Mary A. Freeland for the Carnegie Public Library, Selma, and Mrs. M. J. McEwen for the Visalia Public Library. The reports showed that though few in number the libraries at Turlock and Fowler, and District are very much alive. District President Bedinger gave a talk on the prospective libraries at Turlock and Fowler and District Secretary Albert J. Smith read the report of the Committee on co-operation among libraries as given at the San Jose meeting. At the afternoon session a paper on "Reference work and reference books," by Jean D. Baird, was read by Miss Craig. Miss Dold followed with a paper on "Reference work with the schools." The session closed with a discussion of "Public documents as reference books," led by Miss Uhl.

## FIFTH DISTRICT MEETING

The first meeting of the Fifth District was held in Stockton June 16, 1908. District President Clowdsley in his opening address announced "Co-operation among libraries" as the main theme of the meeting, and advo-

cated making the Stockton Public Library free to the use of the people of San Joaquin County. W. P. Kimball, of Stockton, followed with a paper on "County libraries." He thought that the boards of library trustees and the boards of supervisors should co-operate "to the end that in every county in California one or more public libraries shall open their doors wide, so that every person in the county may have free access to and free use of their books." Mr. Kimball showed that the plan was not only desirable but practical, and spoke of the fact that Yolo County had for two years past had the privilege of using books from the Woodland Public Library. Milton J. Ferguson, assistant state librarian, read a paper on "Some larger problems of library development," and was followed by R. A. Lang and Ernest Fox, of Stockton, who discussed Y. M. C. A. libraries and the Coffee club and library. A paper on "Co-operation in library work," by Lauren W. Ripley, of Sacramento, was read by Mr. Ferguson, after which G. M. Williams, of Antioch, spoke informally on "Library economy." The session closed with a story hour given by Mrs. M. S. Arndt on "Children's festivals in China and Japan." The evening session was largely given up to a historical review of the progress of the Stockton Public Library. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Doyle, J. A. Sanford, Mrs. S. E. Martin, F. M. West, and W. F. Cloudsley.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT MEETING

The Sixth District meeting was held in Santa Monica June 19, over 60 delegates representing 22 libraries being present. J. A. Morton, president of the Santa Monica Library board, gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by the district president N. M. Russ, of Pasadena. After roll call and announcements the session adjourned and the delegates enjoyed an automobile ride and a fish dinner. The afternoon session was opened by H. M. Barrows with a paper on the "Historical Society of Southern California," after which Miss Anna McC. Beckley took up the subject of "Pictures for public libraries." W. F. Hyde spoke briefly on the value of the Underwood stereographs, and Miss Jacobus gave a talk on "Overdue postal cards." A discussion of the report of the Committee on co-operation among libraries as given at the San Jose meeting was then opened by Miss Antoinette M. Humphreys. Among those taking part in the discussion were Miss Mary M. Bevans and Miss C. S. Waters. Brief informal talks were also given by Miss Mary L. Jones and Col. W. J. Handy.

#### NINTH DISTRICT MEETING

The meeting of the Ninth District was held in Oroville May 16, district president Ida M. Reagan presiding. Mrs. Fogg, of the Oroville Public Library board of trus-

tees, made the welcoming address. The main subject of the afternoon session was Periodicals. Miss Bertha Kumli, of the State Library, gave a talk on "The best periodicals for the small library." Miss Belle Crane's paper on "Preparation of periodicals for use" was illustrated by samples of periodical check list cards and various styles of binders. Miss Donna Scott, in "Making the most of a magazine subscription," called special attention to Poole's Index and the Readers' Guide. "The problems of binding" were discussed in a paper by Miss Mary E. Subers, who was followed by Miss Laura E. Sawyers, who spoke of "Periodical odds and ends." Miss Mabel E. Prentiss closed the afternoon session with a talk on "Periodicals for the librarian's own use." The evening session opened with an address by James L. Gillis, state librarian, and closed with a discussion of the report of the Committee on co-operation among libraries by Miss Susan T. Smith, of the Chico Normal School.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A bi-state meeting is to be held by the Indiana and Kentucky Library Associations in the autumn, at Louisville, Ky. As this city is more accessible to many librarians in central and southern Indiana, especially, than many Indiana cities, the attendance should be large. A representative of the American Library Association is to be present and will speak at the meeting. The new Louisville library building and the branch libraries should afford much interest to the delegates.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held at Cedar Rapids, Oct. 20-22. The program as now planned, offers addresses by Mr. H. E. Legler, Mr. W. H. Brett, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, and Miss M. E. Ahern.

District meetings of the association have been held as follows:

April 30, Middle west and South west district (a joint meeting) at Atlantic, at which there were two sessions and the following subjects for discussion: "How to buy books," "The library and the public school," "Best reference books," "Children in the library," "Disinfectants," "Picture books for children," "Township extension of library privileges."

May 13, the second annual meeting of the Northeast District at Charles City; the chief interest of the meeting centered about the subject of township extension of library privileges of persons residing outside the corporations limits of towns or cities maintaining public libraries.

May 27, Northwest District at Sioux City, at which "Accumulating books for a library" and "Children in the library" were topics of discussion.

May 15, Southeast District, at Fairfield. (This has been reported in the June number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.)

#### TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first session of the sixth annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was called to order in the Carnegie Library, Fort Worth, Texas, on June 2d, at 2:30 p.m., with the president, Mrs. Charles Scheuber, in the chair.

Mr. W. B. Paddock, president of the Board of trustees of the Fort Worth Library, delivered the address of welcome, speaking briefly of the growing usefulness of southern libraries. He referred to the success of the Fort Worth Library and welcomed the members of the Association in the name of all those connected with it.

The president then delivered her annual address. A paper by Miss Mary A. Osgood, "On cultivating a better taste among readers," was read by Mr. Windsor owing to Miss Osgood's unavoidable absence from the meeting. It was followed by discussion in which nearly all present participated.

Mrs. W. S. Banks, of Temple, chairman of the Library Committee of the State Federation, read a paper on the work of the State Federation, in establishing and encouraging libraries.

The report of the treasurer was read and accepted and the minutes of the fifth annual meeting held at San Antonio were read and approved.

The report of the secretary on the preparation of the Supplement to the "Handbook of Texas libraries" showed that it was nearing completion.

A brief report was given by the chairman of the Committee on the relation of the State Teachers' Association and the State Library Association showing that a paper on the relations of the school and the library had been read at the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association and a resolution passed by that body endorsing the State Library Commission bill. Miss Surratt, chairman of the library instruction committee, reported that the program for instruction prepared by her and submitted at the last meeting had been lost but she stated that if such was the wish of the Association she would work it up again and have it ready for printing by fall.

The report of the Lecture committee showing the formation of a lecture circuit in southern Texas was followed by a discussion of how to extend lecture work in Texas. No report was made by the Committee on exchange of duplicates.

The following committees were then appointed by the president:

*Resolution*—Miss Gertrude Matthews, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Mrs. M. C. Houston.

*Nominations*—Mr. P. L. Windsor, Elwood Fouts, Miss Rebecca Royal.

The meeting then adjourned to attend an informal reception at the Country Club tendered the visitors by the Fort Worth Library Association.

The second session was held June 3, at 9:30 a.m. The first paper was read by Mrs. J. C. Terrell, trustee of the Waco Public Library, on "What a study club has a right to expect of a public library." It was followed by considerable discussion as to how much help the library should give club women and school children and how far the library should insist on its patrons' learning to use the library systematically. Miss Gertrude Matthews read a paper on The place of the public library in the educational system of Texas.

A talk by Miss Surratt on "Texas and its blind readers" showed that there is no place in Texas where the reading matter can be obtained for the blind. The Blind Institute has a large collection of books in raised type but will not circulate them through the state. So that after teaching the blind to read nothing is given them to enable them to continue their education after leaving the Blind Institute as, owing to the expense of books in raised type, few can afford to purchase them. Librarians should inform themselves of what it is in their power to do for the blind and the State Library Association should endeavor to have a law passed making it possible for the state library to circulate travelling libraries for the blind.

Mr. Windsor stated that the circulation of travelling libraries for the blind might better be undertaken by the Institute for the Blind, whose library already contained over six thousand volumes in raised type. Supt. Hornbeck is willing to undertake the work if the state legislature will make proper provision for it. Mr. Windsor then moved that the Committee on resolutions incorporate in their report a resolution that the Blind Institute at Austin be urged to make some effort toward circulating books among the blind readers of the State, and that letters be written Supt. Hornbeck and Governor Campbell urging that this be done.

A round table discussion led by Mr. Windsor brought out discussion on the following points: Local history collections, Necessity for preservation of files of local newspapers by libraries, Steel versus wood shelving, Bookbinding, Exchange of duplicates among Texas libraries, Texas public documents.

The meeting then adjourned.

The first paper at the third session, June 3, at 2 p.m., was read by Miss Eleanor Burjitsky on "The use of libraries by men" and developed considerable discussion. Other papers on the same subject by Miss Crooks, of Galveston, and Mr. Wyche, of San Antonio, were not read owing to their absence. Open-

ing the subject of a State Library Commission, Mrs. Terrell gave an account of the efforts of library workers to secure such a commission during the past ten years. She explained the functions of the body and stated that there were a number of states throughout the Union that already had them and that great good had been accomplished by them.

Mr. W. D. Williams followed Mrs. Terrell, speaking for Senator W. A. Hanger, who had been unavoidably detained. He gave valuable advice regarding the method of getting the bill through the legislature and recommended that at the next legislature a man be selected to devote his entire time pushing the desired measure and seeing that its interests were not neglected. He stated that the bill had apparently so far failed because it had had no active opposition—a paradox which was nevertheless true.

Mrs. Terrell in introducing Mr. Baskin, who spoke next, stated that he had done valiant service in the last legislature in behalf of the bill. Mr. Baskin said that the bill had not carried heretofore owing to lack of attention and gave advice along the same lines as Judge Williams.

Mr. Lane, who followed, was asked many questions in regard to the method of putting the bill through the legislature. He recommended that the appropriation clause in the bill be put as low as possible.

On motion it was decided to have a committee, composed of the president and four others, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs to prepare a campaign for the passage of the Commission bill at the next legislature. Mr. Windsor was appointed chairman of the committee, the others to be appointed by the president.

The report of the chairman of the Membership committee was read and it was moved that her recommendations be adopted if they proved feasible.

The report of the nominating committee gave the following officers, who were unanimously elected: president, Benjamin Wyche, San Antonio 1st vice-president, Mrs. M. C. Houston, Corsicana; 2d vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Banks, Temple; secretary, Miss Julia Ideson, Houston; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Matthews, Waco.

The report of the Committee on resolutions was unanimously adopted. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The closing exercises of the third session of the summer school for library training, conducted under the auspices of the New Jer-

sey Public Library Commission, were held Friday evening, Aug. 31. The course was under the direction of Miss Sarah B. Askew and demanded considerable study from the students, many of them working 12 hours a day. Lectures were given to the school by a number of prominent librarians. Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild spoke on "Librarian's reading," Mr. A. E. Bostwick on "What a library can do for a small town," Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Miss Clara W. Hunt and Miss Helen U. Price spoke on "Children's work." Miss Hunt and Miss Price gave two lectures.

Miss Price took charge of the school while the instructor was away giving a series of lectures on library work to the teachers' summer school. Miss I. E. Lord spoke on book-buying, Mr. Milton Fairchild gave a lecture on "Children's ethics." Miss Theresa Hitchler gave two talks, one on cataloging and the other on "Loan desk behavior." Miss Ruth Yeomans, of the Madison Free Library, talked on Publishers.

The reception given at the close of the school course was most informal, W. C. Kimball, as chairman, introduced Mr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, who gave a talk on library work in general. He was followed by Mr. John Cotton Dana, who spoke on the literary side of the work, and Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild gave a talk on the essentials of library work. These were followed by an invitation from the Asbury Park Free Library to the school to meet there next year, in response to a speech of thanks on the part of Mr. Kimball. The speech on behalf of the Asbury Park Library was made by Dr. F. S. Shepherd, superintendent of schools and head of the book committee of the library. Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jenkinson, of the Newark Library Board, and Mr. Donald Hendry, a former student of the school, who has taken the longer course at the Pratt Library School, also spoke. The graduates received their certificates from the hands of Mr. Kimball, and the evening closed with a dance and reception to the students and their friends. There were a number of visitors from out of town, among whom were librarians and trustees.

During the session of the school Miss Bertha Kumli, from the California Library Commission, visited the school and gave them a talk on library work in California. The talks were all on the literary, humanitarian and cultural side of the work, rather than the technical. The students came from all over the state of New Jersey, not being confined to one section.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### SUMMER SESSION

The 11th session of the summer school, with Miss Corinne Bacon in charge, opened June 3 and closed July 15. Forty-one students registered, the number exceeding by



two the record-breaking attendance of 1907. The attendance by states was as follows: New York, 27; Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Washington, 2 each; Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia, 1 each. Twenty-five students took the general course, nine the course in Work with children and seven selected courses in special subjects.

The special courses offered in April in Reference and Selection of books were not given, as the required number of applicants did not register.

The course in Work with children, consisting of nine lectures by Miss Hunt, Miss Olcott and Miss Eaton, roused much enthusiasm. Students taking this course were privileged to attend any of the lectures going on at the same time in the regular course.

Ten more lectures were given in the general course than in 1907, a little more work being offered in reference and book selection. The lecture on "What constitutes morality in fiction" will be printed in a coming number of *New York Libraries*. The cataloging instruction was simplified. The omission of certain imprint information unnecessary for the small public library enabled the class to cover more ground with less mental wear and tear than before.

The two new organizers for New York state, Miss Phelps and Miss Brown, gave some instruction. Lecturers from outside of Albany were Miss Hunt, Miss Olcott, Miss Freeman, Mr. Peck and Mrs. Fairchild, who was warmly welcomed back to the school which owes so much to her years of thoughtful work.

Eighty-eight lectures were given, 44 of which required from two to four hours' technical work in connection with the lecture. The subjects were as follows:

Cataloging (19, Miss Bacon).  
Classification (11, Miss Hawkins).  
Book selection (10, Miss Bacon and Miss Wheeler).

Principles (1, Miss Bacon).

Aids (1, Miss Bacon).

Morality in fiction (1, Miss Bacon).

Some new books (2, Miss Bacon).

Editions (1, Miss Wheeler).

Publishers (3, Miss Wheeler).

New York best books list (1, Miss Wheeler).

Reference (9, Mr. Wyer).

Work with children (9).

Selection of books (4, Miss Hunt).

Organization and administration (4, Miss Olcott).

Story-telling (1, Miss Eaton).

Administration (8, Miss Freeman).

Rooms and fittings (3, Mr. Eastman, 1 lantern).

Trade bibliography (3, Mr. Biscoe).

Loan work (2, Miss Phelps).

Book numbers (2, Miss Hawkins).

Order and accession (2, Miss Phelps).

Shelf-listing (1, Miss Phelps).

Binding (1, Mr. Wyer).

Libraries and schools (1, Miss Brown).

Bookbuying and importing (1, Mr. Peck).

Bricks without straw (1, Mr. Peck).

Library work for the blind, (1, Mrs. Fairchild).

Work of Division of Visual Instruction (1, Mr. Ellis).

Work of Division of Educational Extension (1, Mr. Eastman).

A librarian's reading (1, Miss Bacon).

Albany (1, Miss Wheeler).

Total—88.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyer gave an informal reception for the school at their home. The following students passed the examination and received certificates:

Barker, Jessie C., branch librarian Queens Borough Public Library, Long Island City; Bischof, Mildred Louise, assistant Webster Branch New York Public Library; Boyle, Mrs. Ellen Bullard, assistant Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.; Brainerd, Mary Beale, desk clerk Circulating Department Seattle Public Library; Cheney, Nellie Mae, assistant Ilion, N. Y., Public Library; Cornell, Agnes Williams, general assistant Trenton Public Library; Crawford, Caddie, first assistant Lyceum and Carnegie Library, Houston, Tex.; Davidson, Anna B., general assistant Y. M. A. Library, Albany; Gates, Edith M., senior assistant Circulating Department Worcester Public Library; Grannis, Helen Margaret, assistant Muhlenberg Branch New York Public Library; Hamilton, Janet McQueen, assistant Schenectady, N. Y., Public Library; Hurlbut, Claire Almyra, special assistant State Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y.; Lacy, Mary Goodwin, librarian Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg; Palmatary, Helen Constance, assistant reference librarian Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Richards, Mabel E., librarian Little Falls, N. Y., Public School Library; Shill, Margaret May, general assistant Trenton Free Public Library; Steele, Grace, reference librarian Carnegie Public Library, Bradford, Pa.; Stowell, Grace, under appointment as assistant Olean, N. Y., Public Library; Williamson, Dorothy Edith, assistant Schenectady, N. Y., Public Library; Wilson, Mabel Zoe, librarian State Normal School, Bellingham, Wash.; Wood, Florence E., assistant Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Public Library.

The following students completed the course in work with children: Andrew, Mrs. Kate Deane, librarian Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.; Belding, Elinor Frost, children's librarian Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Brainerd, Jessie Florence, children's librarian New Rochelle, N. Y., Public Library; Gordy, Mrs. Connie Ledsinger, assistant librarian Columbus, Ga.,



Public Library; Overton, Jacqueline M., assistant in charge of the Children's Room, Yorkville Branch New York Public Library; White, Gertrude Fitch, children's librarian New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library; White, Josephine M., assistant in charge of children's room, Riverside Branch New York Public Library; Wright, Harriet S., assistant New Britain, Conn., Institute Library.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The University of Missouri has had a course in library science this summer. A few of the students here have occasionally called for such a course before now, but this year the call has been stronger than ever before and was taken up by the Teachers' College and made a demand which had to be satisfied. The university library has three library school graduates on its staff, each one of whom chose the phase of work with which he was most familiar, so that the course resolved itself into the following divisions, which were given in the order named:

Order work and binding, Mr. H. O. Severance, 6 lessons; Reference work, Miss G. D. Phillips, 15 lessons; Cataloging and accessioning, Miss Grace Lefler, 17 lessons; Loan-desk work and travelling libraries, Miss B. J. Bond, 3 lessons.

More than this could not be squeezed into the nine weeks of the summer session.

All phases of the work were, of course, just as elementary in character as they could possibly be made, but they were in all cases adapted to the needs of teachers and high school libraries. Library science was offered as a course in the Teachers' College, credit for the work to be given in that department of the university, hence it was announced as especially for teachers.

Giving reference work first seemed rather an inversion of the natural order of things, but being the least technical part of the work, it proved to be the best thing to arouse interest in the course. Work was begun with a class of five girls, but ended with only three, one giving up under the throes of cataloging and one withdrawing from the class to do individual work for the library and so get apprentice training.

#### Reviews

DIESERUD, Juul. The scope and content of the science of anthropology. Historical review, library classification, and select, annotated bibliography; with a list of the leading anthropological societies and museums. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Co., 1908. D. 200 p.

Mr. Dieserud has been known for a decade or more as a constructive practical classifier

of anthropological literature, first in Chicago and later in the Library of Congress at Washington. This book gives the ripest result of his constructive work and at the same time an excellent and most useful synopsis of the material on which, or rather in view of which, it is founded.

The book contains three parts with Introduction, Appendix and Index to bibliography. Part I (pp. 9-52) treats of the Scope and Content of Anthropology; Part II (pp. 53-87) is the Classification itself, in about one thousand subdivisions, and Part III (pp. 89-186) contains a chronological bibliography of some two hundred and thirty works chiefly used. The titles in the Bibliography are each followed by an extensive extract, or synopsis, showing the point of view of the work. These synopses form the basis of the more narrative and critical discussion in Part I on the nature of Anthropology and its relation to Psychology, Ethnology, and Ethnography.

As an introduction to the difficult art of classification the work is invaluable. It gives just that survey of the various uses of the terms which is needed to orient the classifier and it is useful in the highest degree to any one who deals with any system of classification. His own system of classification is mature, intelligent, clear and practical. It is unpretentious as to claiming finality or even workableness for more than "the next few decades" but its excellent performance suggests as good a prospect of usefulness as can be hoped for any such scheme.

Few realize the difficult task with which the classifier has to do. He must systematize the whole body of human knowledge and, while the specialists themselves in every department of knowledge are in disagreement with one another and shrink from trying to settle the order even in their own fields, he must harmonize their views with one another and try, as well, to fit these into the whole of things. And he must do it, not think about it. He must produce a concrete result. Mr. Dieserud has been most successful both in describing the differences among anthropologists and in constructing a system in which they may harmonize. His solution is briefly as follows. He divides the science into Somatology or Physical Anthropology, and Ethical Anthropology. Under the former he includes Zoological, Palæontological, Anatomical, Physiological, Social and Systematic Anthropology, with Racial Psychology, Embryology and Pathology. Under the latter he has Folk Psychology, Ethnology (in the sense of Culture Anthropology), Archæology, Human Geography and Ethnography.

What the psychologist will do to Mr. Dieserud over the inclusion of child study and mental evolution under anthropology, or the Sociologist over the inclusion of vital statistics, marriage and economics, or the professor of Art over Greek archæology, or the Philo-

logian, the Bibliographer and the Palæographer over the inclusion of all kinds of language (to say nothing of what the Theologian will do) it is hard to say—but he has doubtless already met and conquered, or more likely compromised with them, as all systems do at one point or another. In general Mr. Dieserud has made Ethnic Anthropology to include only the prehistoric and primitive periods and so has left something to Art, Philology, Religion and the rest, but at many points it seems a pity that he could not have left to every recognized science or discipline its own historical material or else have frankly subsumed the whole of such topics as Art, Philology, Sociology and the like as wholes under Anthropology. In short, Mr. Dieserud is rather more the specialist classifier than the general systematist, but withal such a reasonable, clear and comprehensive specialist that one can feel only regret to think that the fences of others are running over into his fields at all and threatening him with boundary controversies.

Mr. Dieserud seems altogether right in starting with an anthropology which is the science of the human race as a whole, and in practically (even if he does not himself so express it) dividing it into the science of what man has in common with the animals, and the science of what man has that the animals do not. There is still room for discussion however as to whether, with its name, the science of Anthropology should include both of these elements or only that part of man which is peculiar to man.

Whether the seething cauldron of modern science will ever crystallize into a typical form or not it is hard to prophesy now, but an essay of this sort, if it does not promise this, at least helps things practically in the meantime.

E. C. R.

**GUTENBERG SOCIETY.** Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft. pts. 5-7. Mayence, 1908. 235 p. il. 4°, pap.

The Gutenberg Society at Mayence has recently issued in one volume parts v., vi. and vii. of the publications of the society (*Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft*), illustrated with 14 facsimiles. The volume contains (1) "Das Mainzer Fragment vom Weltgericht," based on a fragment of a poem printed by Gutenberg between 1444 and 1447, now in the Gutenberg Museum at Mayence, described by Dr. Eduard Schröder of Göttingen; (2) "Die 42 zeilige Bibeltype im Schöfferschen Missale Moguntinum" von 1493," by Dr. Gottfr. Zedler, of Wiesbaden, who disagrees with Hesselion, who holds that it could not be definitely proven that this type was used after 1456; (3) "Die Missaldrucke Peter Schöffers und seines Sohnes Johann," by Dr. Ad. Tronnier, of Mayence, based on careful and extensive research, giving a review of the activity of Schöffers

printing establishment to the close of the 15th century and a bibliography of the missals printed at the Schöffers press; (4) "Zu den Bücheranzeigen Peter Schöffers," by Dr. W. Velke, of Mayence, an interesting account of Schöffers' catalogue of 1470, comprising a list of the 21 books published by Schöffers from 1458 to 1470, and of an advertisement of the St. Jerome of 1470. The volume will appeal to book lovers and collectors as well as to those interested in church history of the Middle Ages. The volume should also do much to win new members for this enterprising and useful society.

**HANDBOOK** of learned societies and institutions: America. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1908. 8+3-592 p. O. (Carnegie Institution of Washington publication.) pap., gratis.

One of the projects recommended to the Carnegie Institution by its Advisory committee on bibliography (see Yearbook, no. 1, 1902, p. 182-184) was the publication of a handbook of learned societies which was approved by the trustees, and grants were made for the purpose, the expenditure and the supervision being entrusted to the Librarian of Congress. The present volume devoted to America was completed for publication first, as the available printed information for this region is slight. Mr. J. D. Thompson, of the Library of Congress, to whom the organization of the work has been delegated, has edited the volume, the material having been compiled under his direction by Mrs. Lucy C. Daniels Thompson and Miss Mary C. Griffin. The volume lists important societies and institutions of North and South America, with locations and addresses, and in most cases with a brief statement of the history and object of the society concerned, including data with regard to meetings, membership, publications, research funds and prizes. There is a full index, with numerous cross references. Similar material for the rest of the world has been collected and, while pending decision as to publication, remains on file available for consultation at the Library of Congress. The work offers ready consultation, careful editing and excellent print, making a valuable book of reference.

**DIE HANDSCHRIFTEN** der öffentlichen Bibliothek der Universität Basel. 1. Abteilung: Die deutschen handschriften; beschrieben von Dr. Gustav Binz, bibliothekar und a. o. professor. 1. Band: Die Handschriften der abteilung A. Basel, 1907.

The need of a descriptive list of the manuscripts in the Basle University had long been felt by the library authorities. When it was decided in 1904 to co-operate in the production of the general inventory of German

manuscripts planned by the *Deutsche Kommission der Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften*, work was at once begun by Dr. Binz. The present large octavo of nearly 450 pages is the first printed result of his labors, which are to open up unknown, or insufficiently known, treasures to historical research.

In the preparation of this catalog, the instructions governing the general inventory, issued at Berlin, determined the form of entry and imposed also certain limitations in the choice of material to be included, Latin religious, historical, technical and scientific prose being barred out, for instance.

The descriptions are sufficiently minute to identify the individual manuscripts, and a noteworthy feature is an index of authors and subjects. The indices of the various parts are to be combined into a general index on the completion of the work. Roman type is used, and by the use of three fonts the titles, extracts and notes have been well differentiated.

Notice of a publication such as this is apt to be a record of achievement rather than a critical commentary. For to us it is not so much the particular special field covered that interests, but the fact that another valuable contribution to special bibliography has been made by a library. And it is to be hoped that this first volume may meet with the appreciation on which, it appears, the continuance of this publication in a measure depends.

F. W.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Bulletin, année 1907, fasc. 6. Bruxelles, 1907. 332 p. O.

This pamphlet contains the speeches delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of La Bibliothèque collective des sociétés savantes de Bruxelles, on Dec. 16, 1907. This was organized by the Institut International de Bibliographie and its purpose and organization are described in the addresses given. In the "Introduction à l'Annuaire de la Belgique scientifique Artistique et littéraire pour 1908" a description of this annual is given. A description of the library, with illustrations of its lecture hall, catalog, etc.; a list of affiliated libraries; "Les registres à feuillets mobiles et leurs applications," by Gabriel Faure; and "Le catalogue de la bibliothèque de la Commission centrale de statistique de Belgique," with some tables showing the Belgian classification system, complete the pamphlet.

NEW Schaff-Herzog encyclopedia of religious knowledge; embracing biblical, historical, doctrinal and practical theology, and biblical, theological and ecclesiastical biography, from the earliest times to the present day; based on the 3d ed. of the *Realencyklopädie für protestantische theologie und*

*kirche*] by Johann Jakob Herzog; ed. by Albert Hauck and now in course of publication; prepared by more than 600 scholars and specialists under the supervision of S: Macauley Jackson, D.D., editor-in-chief, C: Colebrook Sherman and G: W: Gilmore. Complete in 12 v. v. 1, Aachen-Basilians. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1908. c. 500 p. Q. cl., \$5.

The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge first appeared in three volumes, November, 1882, to March, 1884. In November, 1886, a revised edition was issued and at the same time "The encyclopedia of living divines and christian workers of all denominations in Europe and America," a supplement to the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia, edited by Dr. Schaff and Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson, now the chief editor of the new encyclopedia. In 1891, the third edition of the original encyclopedia was issued, and with it was incorporated the "Encyclopedia of living divines" as a fourth volume, with an appendix bringing the information down to 1890.

The new encyclopedia is really the old work revised, enlarged and reconstructed. It has many points of identity with the old work, but has also the following important points of dissimilarity: (1) It contains much matter furnished directly by the contributors to the German work, who have themselves condensed their articles and brought them within the prescribed limit; (2) it contains hundreds of sketches of living persons derived in almost every instance from matter furnished by themselves; (3) the matter in proof has been sent to persons specially chosen for eminence in their respective departments; (4) A much more thorough bibliography is furnished and references are furnished in English for those who read only that language; 5, All articles based on German originals have been sent in proof to the writers when still living and many have made valuable corrections in the condensations. Prof. George William Gilmore, who has prepared the bibliography, the great novelty of the encyclopedia, was formerly professor of biblical history and lecturer on religion in Bangor Theological Seminary.

LAMBERTON, JOHN P., *comp.* A list of serials in the principal libraries of Philadelphia and its vicinity. [Bulletin of the Free Library of Philadelphia, no. 8.] Phil., 1908. xiv+309 p. Q. cl.

We have learned to expect in the publications of the Free Library of Philadelphia careful and scholarly editing and good printing, and this substantial cloth-bound volume does not disappoint us in these regards. The preface states that such a list was suggested to the Philadelphia Library Club by Mr.

Thomas L. Montgomery soon after the club's formation, but owing to difficulties of one sort and another the work was not undertaken by the club, but was finally assumed by the Free Library, the other libraries sharing the expense by subscribing for a certain number of copies. The work of compilation has been done by Mr. John P. Lamberton, and the result is creditable to his scholarship and painstaking skill.

Twenty-four libraries are represented in this list, 21 in Philadelphia, and the libraries of Crozer Theological Seminary, Bryn Mawr College and Haverford College. A description of the libraries is prefixed to the work, and makes an interesting chapter in library history. The number of serials included in the list is placed at about 12,000, being about the same number as appear in the Chicago Union List.

The entries are patterned quite closely after those in the Chicago List, with one important exception. Whereas in the Chicago List a library was not credited at all with a set if it had less than five volumes, in the Philadelphia list every library is credited with just what it has, even though it be a single volume, or, in the case of important serials, only a part of a volume.

It would be interesting to make a comparison of the titles in the Chicago Union List (and Supplement) and this Philadelphia List, with a view to noting how far the same periodicals are common to both cities. As a mere hint at what such a comparison would bring out it may be stated that one page under "Archiv" reveals 14 titles in the Chicago List not in the Philadelphia one, and 11 in the Philadelphia List not in the Chicago. On this basis only about one-half of the titles are common to both cities. Again, out of 80 titles in the Philadelphia List beginning with "International," only 29 are also in the Chicago List, or much less than one-half. If it is true that only one-half the titles are common the two lists represent about 18,000 titles, and it is easy to believe that the number would be raised to at least 25,000 by a collation with similar lists, if we had them, from New York and Washington.

A somewhat careful examination fails to reveal more than slight occasion for criticism. It is not easy to see on what principle the initial article is printed *in situ* with a few entries, breaking into the apparent alphabetical order, as in the case of

*Der Amerikanische Hausarzt,*  
*Das Ausland,*  
*The Berean,*  
*Le bon jardinier,*  
*Il Borghini,*  
*El Camp,*  
*The Capital,*  
*The Clipper,*  
*The Commoner,*

and some others. At first sight it might ap-

pear that, for the sake of euphony, the article is retained (in English) where the title would otherwise consist of a single word, but on the other hand we have such titles as *Critic, Docket, Doctor, Dolphin, Forum*, without the article. There seems to be a lack of consistency here.

Again one is surprised to find in a list like this such entries as

*New York Baptist Union for ministerial education. — Annual report.*

*New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. — Annual report.*

*New York. Free Circulating Library. — Annual report.*

It is quite obvious that the list contains only a very small proportion of the annual reports of corporations, libraries, etc., possessed by the co-operating libraries, and it is hard to understand why any are included. If there were many entries of this sort the count of entries as exhibiting 12,000 "serials" would be badly vitiated. Again we are reminded of the difficulties attending the definition of the terms "periodicals" and "serial."

We can have only praise for the arrangement of the titles in general, and for the references, which are abundant and explicit.

The typography justifies the special commendation bestowed on the printers, Messrs. Allen, Lane & Scott, in the preface.

W. I. F.

EINE UNTERSUCHUNG VON 435 papier proben, ausgeführt vom königlichen material-prüfungsamt zu gross-lichterfelde bei Berlin. Berlin, 1908. 147 p. O. (Also appears in *Mitteilungen aus dem königlichen Materialprüfungsamt zu Gross-Lichterfelde West.*)

This pamphlet contains "Schutz unseren Geistesdenkmälern" [Protection of books], by Prof. Herzberg, a report of investigations undertaken at the Testing Institute on the deterioration of book papers in collaboration with the authorities of the Royal Berlin University Library, and is supplemented by "Eine ernste Gefahr für unsere Bibliotheken [A serious danger to our libraries], by Dr. J. Francke.

The report is an investigation of book papers, 435 samples being submitted for analysis. Of these book papers some were taken from old and medieval books, but the great majority from books dating from the latter half of the 19th century to the present time.

The process of analysis seemed to prove that whereas in the last 20 years there has been a decided improvement in fibre composition, yet the mechanical properties of the papers tested by Prof. Herzberg leave much to be desired. To quote from a review of the pamphlet in *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*:

"The publisher of a book, Prof. Herzberg remarks, is under an obligation to the author



and to the buyer, to print it upon a paper which shall fulfil the requirements of the class of literature to which it belongs. In one direction, the easiest to realize, namely, the exclusion of mechanical wood, he is certainly becoming more alive to this obligation. Generally the selection of the paper is governed by its appearance and its price; in many cases a stipulation is made as to its fibre composition, and for important work not only is mechanical wood excluded, but a pure paper is frequently specified. The great point which Prof. Herzberg wishes to emphasize is that this is not sufficient. The mechanical resistance, i.e., the "strength-class" of the paper is of equal or even greater importance than its composition, and the durability of a paper must not be regarded as depending on a single factor, but on all the qualities of the paper taken together.

"Dr. Francke is in perfect agreement with Prof. Herzberg in his view that (mechanical wood being excluded) the cause of the destruction of books in public libraries lies more in the deficient mechanical strength of the paper than in its fibre composition, and may be attributed to unsuitable treatment in the manufacture, too sharp beating, and inferior raw materials."

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*California Libraries, News Notes*, July, contains a brief outline by J. L. Gillis of a plan for "A state library system for California." Mr. Gillis has previously advocated placing the library under state control and urges in this briefly outlined scheme that the time is ripe for the institution of a large library system, covering the state with the thoroughness of the public schools. At the head of this system would be the state librarian, with the co-operation of the county librarian, who would be the head of the largest library in the county, while each school district might be made the library district, with its librarian and collection of books drawn from the county library. Notes of California libraries; a directory for library supplies; reports of the district meetings of the California Library Association and a report of the California State Library complete the number.

*Iowa Library Quarterly*, issued by the Library Commission of Iowa, April-June, contains "Reference books for the small library," by Malcolm G. Wyer; "Selecting books for children," by Edna Lyman; and "The loan desk, the point of contact between the library and the people," by F. V. Eastman.

*Library Assistant*, July, contains an account of the 13th annual meeting and conference of the Library Assistants' Associa-

tion held on June 10 at Islington. "The library assistants' outlook from a provincial point of view," by G. W. Strother, was read at the meeting and is printed in this number.

*Library Association Record*, June, contains an excellent article on "Machine book-sewing, with remarks on publishers' binding," by G. A. Stephen, showing the economy of labor gained in machine sewing; though hand-sewing is considered the stronger method and most desirable for re-binding and for the best work. Machine-sewing with wire is described and shown to be far inferior to machine-sewing with thread. This paper has been published separately in pamphlet form. "The cult of the child and common sense," by J. D. Stewart, is a consideration of the children's work from the point of view that "the library is primarily for the adult and secondarily for the juvenile;" and "Education and the diploma," by W. H. Bagguley, discussing the standard of education in library work, completes the number.

*Library Occurrent*, issued by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, for July, is chiefly devoted to the consideration of children's work and contains an excellent reading list on Library work with children selected from A. L. A. papers and proceedings, by Carrie E. Scott (p. 6).

*Library Work*, July, contains "Reference use of public documents," by Alice Marple, of Des Moines, Iowa; also "Bibliography and digest of current library literature, January-June, 1908."

*Library World*, July, contains "The tyranny of the catalogue," by J. D. Brown, pointing out the danger to library usefulness in overestimating the value of the catalog. "Fiction anthologies" contains the first instalment of a list of collections of short stories and folktales.

*Public Libraries*, July, contains three of the papers read at the Minnetonka conference—"Open shelves for university libraries," by Dr. E. C. Richardson; "Open shelves," by E. S. Willcox, and "Thoughts on cataloging and catalogers," by Andrew Keogh; also Dr. Graham Taylor's address delivered at the conference on "The civic value of library work with children" and quite a full report of the Minnetonka meeting appear in this number, which is the last until October.

*La Bibliofilia*, April, contains "Books unknown to bibliographers," by L. Olschki, a continued article; and "Essay in Algidian bibliography," by G. Boffito.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, April, contains "Archbishop Hildebrand and the Cathedral library at Cologne," by P. Lehmann; "The catalogue of mss. of the Brunswick town library," by E. Henrici; and "The library of the Technical High School at Co-



legne," by W. Morgenroth. The May number contains "A serious danger for our libraries," by J. Francke, an article on the poor standard of book papers (*see* L. J., p. 334); and the June number, "Catalogues of incunabula and literary science," by R. Galle.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, the Danish quarterly, vol. 3, no. 2, July, deals almost exclusively with children's libraries and the Danish movement in that direction, Mr. Steenberg supplying an article on the reading of American children. It also contains a review of Danish juvenile literature.

*Folkebiblioteksbladet*, the Swedish quarterly, vol. 5, no. 2, March-June, contains an article by O. Ottelin on the movement for a spelling reform of the Swedish language, another by Miss V. Palmgren on central and branch libraries in the United States, and the first of a series of biographical sketches of Swedish librarians by the editor, A. Hirsch, dealing with the gifted librarian of the Royal Library of Stockholm, E. W. Dahlgren. V. Vedel and A. S. Steenberg deal with the Public libraries of Denmark, and the rest of the number is set aside for book reviews.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Andover, Mass. Memorial Hall L.* (rpt., 1907.) Added 1000; total (estimated) 18,736. Issued, home use 28,715 (69 per cent. fiction). Registration 1757; actual cards in use 1679. Receipts \$9070.63; expenditures \$9070.63 (salaries \$1533.08; fuel and lighting \$411.16; books \$650.76; periodicals and newspapers \$148.10; bookbinding \$151.95).

Open access has been established in the library during the year with the most gratifying results. The circulation has increased 10,747 over 1906 and an increase in the amount of non-fiction reading has been evident. A new and simple loan system has been installed.

"The library has recently entered into communication with the Woman's Education Association of Boston and has had from them one travelling library on Venice with its accompanying photographs. The association owns a number of these collections which it lends to any Massachusetts library upon payment of freight charges in one direction."

*Brockton (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1907.) Added 3782 (118 by gift, 263 by binding periodicals); total 53,025. Issued, home use 176,178 (juv. 41,573). New cards issued 2675. Receipts \$13,818.81; expenses \$13,818.70.

The limitations of space in the library have hampered its work seriously, and more extensive quarters should be obtained; the need of more space is especially felt in the children's room, where the work increases rapidly, the total juvenile circulation being more than one-third of that of the entire library. "Many nationalities are represented among the bor-

rowers from this room and the ready use which the majority of the children make of the books and the prompt way in which they meet their library obligations emphasize anew that the children's room as a separate library department is no unimportant factor in the making of good citizenship. Through the sending of books to the schools the library has been able to reach many children who might not otherwise be users of the library."

The question of binding has received considerable attention during the year and the library has bought from publishers many books in special buckram bindings.

*Brookline (Mass.) P. L.* (51st rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added 3362 (gifts 231); total 67,030. Issued, home use 156,129. New registration 1610; total 11,366. Receipts \$20,500; expenses \$20,498.71 (salaries \$12,456.02; heating \$590.24; lighting \$901.82; books and periodicals \$4933.62).

The year has been for the library one of marked growth with the largest increase in circulation for one year that the library has ever had to report. A new deposit station has been established in a drug store at the corner of Boylston and Hammond streets, Chestnut Hill, which shows for the seven months of its existence a record of 1844 volumes circulated and the library is again sending deposits of books to the Friendly Society. The Sunday use of the library and the use of the open shelves has steadily increased. About 1700 photographs of painting, architecture and sculpture have been acquired during the year. The circulation of pictures during the year, exclusive of those issued from the school-room, has been 1393, a gain of 64 per cent. over last year. The Lowell Institute courses in history and English have attracted many students from Brookline and the library has set apart for their use all the prescribed and much of the collateral reading in these courses.

The work with the blind, which is only now under way, promises much future opportunity for development. "The plan is to form the nucleus of a collection of books in raised types, but especially to persuade the adult blind of the ease with which such books may be read and to teach them to read. Miss Jennie W. Bubier, herself blind from youth, has been engaged to start the work. Miss Bubier has had great success in her own public library of Lynn, where a room for the blind has been in existence since 1903."

*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L.* (11th rpt., 1907.) Added 2619 (.97 in Bohemian language); total 16,175. Issued, home use 95,477. New registration 1895. Live membership 7118. Receipts \$355.53; expenses \$304.53 (books, \$19.90; periodicals \$10.94; pictures \$15.81).

By decision of the board the library is now open every day of the year from 9 a.m. until

9 p.m., and holiday opening has been in force throughout the year. It is a question now under consideration whether the evening use of the children's room until 9 p.m. should be continued, on which the librarian comments as follows: "The vital question to be considered is the good of the boys. It is a boy problem. The girls seldom come in the evening. It is easy to dismiss the subject by saying that they ought to be at home, but the question is would they stay at home if the room were closed?"

A series of lectures on books for children and the art of story-telling was conducted in the winter by the library and a primary teachers' club. Considerable school work has been carried on, and the reference department shows increased usefulness. A memorial window was placed in the library on February 2 in memory of Mrs. Ada A. Van Vechten, for 10 years president of the library board, and her portrait furnishes the frontispiece of this report. The report contains a good photograph of the children's room, and is itself an attractive pamphlet.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* During the National Educational Association convention, held in Cleveland June 29-July 3, the library conducted a special N. E. A. Newspaper reading room, in the beautiful and commodious new office of the Electric Illuminating Company, just opposite the N. E. A. Registration headquarters on Superior avenue. Newspapers in cities over 10,000 population all over the country were asked to contribute their papers for the convention week; they responded generously, and the opportunity to see their home papers daily was greatly appreciated by many delegates to the convention.

Many teachers and librarians visited and admired the new Cleveland branch library buildings. The library department meetings of the N. E. A. were held in the Woodland Branch auditorium. A report of these meetings is given elsewhere in this issue.

*East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L.* (From the 17th annual rpt., year ending May 31, 1908.) Total no. of volumes 24,300. Issued, home use 102,942; reference use 17,990. Registration 4511 (increase over last year 228). Total attendance 69,606 (42,820 adult, 26,786 juv.). A new document room was opened, containing 1420 government publications, classified and cataloged. About one-third of the total number of books issued was non-fiction.

*Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L.* Rpt., year ending June 30, 1908; from libn's summary.) Added 1120 (237 by gift); total 14,029. Circulation 57,191 (17,116 juv.).

"The duplicate pay collection" of fiction has received much patronage. The receipts from this collection were \$157.35. With this amount 156 volumes have been purchased. This arrangement, which has been adopted by many

libraries throughout the country, is simply a plan to enable the library to furnish more fiction than it would feel warranted in purchasing itself. Just as soon as the book has been loaned enough times to pay for itself it is put on the shelf for general circulation." Work in the children's room has been especially satisfactory, the juvenile circulation showing an increase of 6127 over last year. A leaflet giving facts about the library in brief form has been generally circulated throughout the city, many of which were sent out in packages by the dry goods stores and others distributed among labor unions and in various ways.

*Geneseo, N. Y. Wadsworth L.* (Rpt. for year ending June 30, 1908, in local press.) Added 840; 457 by gift, 383 by purchase). Total 17,077. Issued, home use 18,817 (increase of 4865 over 1907).

The increase in circulation seems to have been due first to the opening of the library for longer hours, second to the purchase of more fiction and juveniles and third to the establishment of deposit stations. There have been six pay stations established. A pay collection of new fiction has been started during the year. Books have been sent to neighboring villages with such satisfactory results as to warrant more deposit stations.

*Hillsdale, Mich. Mitchell L.* The library, the gift of the late Charles T. Mitchell to the city of Hillsdale, was dedicated with appropriate exercises on July 15. The building, which was Mr. Mitchell's private residence, has been converted into a satisfactory and tasteful library building. The general library room is formed from four of the large rooms of the residence, including the hall, and contains besides the charging desk a rack for newspapers and periodicals, the card catalog case and volumes for reference and general circulation; reading room is provided in this same room. The children's room is on the right of the main entrance.

The library, until September, will be open three days a week, in order to give opportunity to complete the task of cataloging. After Sept. 1 it is expected that the library will be open every day and evening, including a portion of Sunday.

*Iowa State University L.* (Abstract of rpt., year ending April 1, 1908.) Additions 5176; total 68,000.

In September, 1907, the library moved into the new Natural Science Building, where it has a general reading room, stack room, seminar rooms, and administrative offices. These are only temporary quarters for the library. The reading room is a large attractive room seating 400 students now, and it can easily accommodate 100 more without crowding.

In January the first book exhibit for the members of the instructional staff was held.

Two or three of these will be given each year, and it is hoped that in this way the resources of the library will be brought to the attention of the faculty and a closer relationship established. Neatly framed notices have been placed in the hotels to call attention to the accessibility of the University Library and to invite strangers to make use of the reading and reference room.

A collection was made of university memorabilia, including all printed matter relating to commencement and class day, convocations, debates, oratorical contests, and student interests of all kinds. This has all been mounted in specially prepared scrap-books and is now available for use as a valuable record of university activities.

The librarian acted as resident director of the Iowa Summer Library School and gave instruction in reference work and trade bibliography. The head cataloger gave the instruction in cataloging and related subjects.

*Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Guiteau L. (6th rpt.—year ending March 1, 1908.)* Added 340 (gifts 41); total not given. Issued, home use 16,159. Readers 5890. New membership 166.

The need of a children's room is a pressing one.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (19th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1907.)* Added 7216; total 105,679. Issued, home use 584,466 (fict. 221,820, juv. 62,683, literature 75,263, magazines 31,529). New membership 1682; total membership 33,073. Receipts \$91,407.10; expenses \$79,796.51 (salaries \$44,833.78, books \$12,371.20, binding \$1460.59, rent \$12,015, printing \$991.28, lighting \$757.50, furniture \$2211).

As Mr. Lummis' report is presented in a volume of 116 pages, which is a little more extensive than his report of the preceding year and covers a variety of topics, any summary is of necessity somewhat unsatisfactory.

Though it was only in the spring of 1906 that the library was removed from the City Hall to larger and more commodious quarters, it has so rapidly outgrown these accommodations that removal to a larger building became imperative, and the library has now leased the \$1,750,000 Hamburger building (Eighth street and Broadway), where it should be satisfactorily housed until such time as a public library building may be secured by gift, purchase or otherwise. The Hamburger building offers 14 acres of floor space in its six stories and basement and is of reinforced concrete construction. It offers a large amount of space for the general reading room and work rooms, with adequate stack-room and 26,000 square feet of roof garden. The roof garden of the library has been a distinctly novel feature, and though it can hardly be regarded as one necessary to library progress, yet it has apparently added much to

the attractiveness and popularity of the library.

One of the important changes of the year has been that made in the rules of registration, which have been much simplified. By the present ruling no further guarantee is demanded for borrowers than that names appear in the directory or the name of some other person who will act as guarantor. The average registration showed a marked increase with the adoption of this simpler method of registration.

"From the purely economic view," Mr. Lummis says, "the great reform of the year has been in binding. In March, 1907, after a searching investigation of our methods, I showed the board that we were paying out good money for bad binding, besides a very large expenditure in the library for mending books because they were incompetently bound. Under a mistaken economy the library had always rebound its books by the ordinary commercial processes. An examination of the case showed that we had been paying an average of over \$6000 a year in vain." Under the system now adopted the library employs three contractors in daily competition each with the other, with the result of greatly improved bindings.

Mr. Lummis believes that the new method of binding will not only lessen expense and give better work, but that much of the mending that has been done heretofore in the library will be rendered unnecessary. He has also made investigations to find the exact economy to the library of securing books in sheets to be bound by the library, as compared with the use of publishers' bindings. These Mr. Lummis considers, on the whole, unsatisfactory, though his methods of testing their durability seem somewhat drastic. With regard to one novel bound by the publishers he says: "Opening it and pressing it hard with my hand on the table I broke its back;" and, he continues, "a good specimen of our rebound books I broke by a slap on my knee." But sample books bound under the library's new binding contract Mr. Lummis placed "open upon their faces on the floor and jumped upon them with full force several times without starting a leaf."

Much effort has been directed during the year toward developing the branch work and the 10 branches of the library have now been made into a regular department of the library, with Miss Blandy as principal and Miss Madison as assistant principal; and, in the characteristic breezy style of the librarian, each branch is "no longer a muss of books but a library" (even though a small one). Five new deposit stations have been added, two permanent ones having been placed at the Los Angeles Public School Library and at the Barlow Medical Library; while the other three have been placed at an orphans' home,

a telephone company and the Polytechnic High School.

The deposit station in the telephone company is for the use of 300 employees and the activity of these books has averaged 251. The 10th branch of the library has developed from the library story hour held at one of the city playgrounds, and is known as "Playground station no. 1;" the new building for this provided by the Playground Commission was opened April 13, 1907. Its circulation aggregates about 8000 a year, and the building is "an artistic and convenient bungalow with book cases, chairs, tables, story room, club room, lavatories, etc." By library visiting and story hours given at public schools and college settlements the library has widened its circle of influence. The duplicate fiction list, or the pay fiction collection, established last year, has proved successful. The art collection of the library has developed considerably through the year, and includes pictures chiefly of architecture, art, and historical subjects. The board has authorized a judicious collection of photographic post-cards, covering subjects in constant demand for reference and study. The first collection will cover California and western subjects and other collections will be added as needed; a further expansion of the picture department has been undertaken in the way of stereographic views and stereoscopes. A card catalog of illustrations (portraits, views, customs, costumes, etc.) referring to western history is now under way. In this connection Mr. Lummis says: "No work now extant furnishes such an index; so far as I know this is the first attempt to make one. This will cover our special library of Americana, as well as the more modern books devoted to the west. This library has probably a greater proportionate number of regional questions to answer than any other library in the world. We are daily interrogated by visitors, by club women, by college, high school and other students for information, as to old Spanish ranch life, the Argonaut era (the days of '49), methods of mining, costumes, and a thousand other items. The pictorial document is in as much demand as the statistical. For the former there is no finding list whatever, and we are constantly hunting a hundred needles in as many hay-mows. This catalog when completed will be one of the most useful working tools that this or any other western library possesses; and also will be in demand by progressive libraries everywhere."

The lost books for the year have numbered 5062, and though about 800 volumes less than last year, make nearly 20 per cent. of the total contents of the library. As much of this large amount of loss seems due to book theft, Mr. Lummis recommends that "the reward for the apprehension or detection (with evidence leading to conviction) of book thief

or mutilator be increased from \$25 to \$100. The library has received some important donations during the year, and the largest file of Southern California newspapers in existence comes into the library's possession as a permanent loan from the Historical Society of Southern California.

Abstracts of the annual reports of the principals of departments follow the report of the librarian and show energetic and earnest work. The Juvenile department seems to show the least satisfactory results for its year's work, and its shortcomings have been due to the inadequate book supply.

Mr. Lummis' report is well worth the attention of librarians both as entertaining reading, with much variety and originality in vocabulary, and as a record of energetic work. The personal equation is dominant throughout, also the note of sincere endeavor for the betterment of the library.

The educational standards and personal qualifications of his library staff form the subject matter for several pages in the report, and are perhaps as indicative as any other portion of it of the unstereotyped and unconventional viewpoint of its librarian.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* The library's beautiful new building was formally dedicated on the evening of July 24th and the opening exercises were held on the following morning with a very large attendance. A description of the building and of the opening ceremonies will be given in a coming number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

*Ludlow, Vt. Fletcher Memorial L.* (6th rpt., 1907.) Added 319; total 8608. Issued, home use 17,176 (fict. 63.09 per cent.). New registration 101; total 1242.

"Books for school-room libraries have been drawn by the teachers of the graded schools and four district schools." The supplementary reading lists prepared last year by the teachers and librarian have proved a success, although some changes have been found necessary.

"The library kept a classified collection of wild flowers in their season from early spring until late fall."

*Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L.* A fine medical library, the property of the physicians of Nashville and of Davidson county will be housed in the Carnegie library. The books are to be cataloged and made available to all the physicians of the state. Various medical journals will be kept on file and also recent medical books as they are issued from the press. Weekly scientific sessions will be held by the physicians in the library; and it is planned that lectures on hygiene, prevention of disease and other matters of public health will be given at the library by members of the medical profession throughout the winter.



*New York P. L. Highbridge branch.* Opening exercises of the Highbridge branch at West 168th street were held on July 22.

*Northwestern University L., Evanston, Ill.* (17th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1908.) Added 4257; total 70,184 (exclusive of pamphlets, of which 3871 were added; total 47,000). Issued, home use 18,004 (issued to students 4904); reading room use 27,474. Borrowers 1144; average number using reading room 506.

In response to an urgent demand the reading room has been kept open until 10 p.m. this year. "The records kept of the use made of this extension fully justify the experiment and show good reason for maintaining this additional hour of opening each day." The total number of catalog cards written during the year is 21,918, numbering nearly 3000 cards more than last year. The work of classifying the library is practically completed with the exception of pure and applied sciences and United States government publications. Some valuable sets have been added to the library in the following: "Archiv für das studium der neueren sprachen und literaturen;" *Chemisches centralblatt*; "Early western travels," by R. G. Thwaites; "Palestine Exploration Fund, Publications;" Scottish Text Society; Société des Anciens Textes Français; Virginia Historical Society, Collections.

*Oklahoma. Libraries.* In *The Sturm*, for July, is an article, "Oklahoma libraries," by Mrs. J. C. Parker, giving reports from the 18 libraries of the state, seven of which are college libraries. The library of the state containing the greatest number of volumes is the University of Oklahoma Library, which numbers 20,000. The Oklahoma City Public Library, probably the oldest in the state, has the most volumes of any of the public libraries of Oklahoma, numbering in its last report a total of 10,557; its circulation for home use during the year was 56,097 volumes. The progress of libraries in Oklahoma has in great part been due to the energy and enterprise of the women's clubs of the state.

*Rochester (Minn.) P. L.* (17th rpt., 1907.) Circulation 34,037 (31 per cent. non-fict.). Registration 2783 (of which 1525 are active borrowers).

The growth of the library has been marked in all departments. The most important step taken during the year is the change in classification from the system used in the Minneapolis Public Library to the Dewey system. The reference room has had much use and the work in the children's room has been especially satisfactory. The total number of volumes issued in this department was 12,995, an increase of 2058 over last year. The weekly story hour has done much toward increasing the popularity of this department.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* Work has been begun upon the new \$60,000 Crunden Branch Public Library at 14th street and Cass avenue. The building, named in honor of Mr. Crunden, will be in the Italian renaissance style, and will be constructed of dark red matt brick ornamented with light terra cotta.

*San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' L.* It is reported that the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute have selected an architect for its new library building which is to be built on the site of the old library, on the south line of Post street, between Peary and Montgomery streets, which was destroyed in the earthquake, April 18, 1906. The lot has a frontage of 75 feet and an average depth of 95 feet. Albert Pissis is the architect chosen, and the building will probably be about nine stories in height, and its estimated cost is about \$300,000. Negotiations are said to have been conducted with life insurance companies and others for a loan of \$400,000, and the work is likely to be under way with little delay.

*University of North Dakota.* The Carnegie library building of the university is now completed and the books have been moved during the summer to the new quarters, ready for the work of the coming year.

*Waco (Texas) P. L.* (8th annual rpt., 1907-08, from libn's summary.) Added 2104 (422 by gift); total 8497. Circulation 38,451 (59 per cent. fict.). New registration 975; total number of borrowers 4269. Expenses \$3645.45.

During the year a deposit station with 500 volumes on permanent deposit and privilege to call for books from the main library was established in East Waco and an average of 500 volumes a month are being circulated from the station. Statistics have been kept of the number of people using the library in the evenings from six to nine and on Sunday afternoons, the totals being 7435 in the evenings and 1456 on Sunday afternoons. The course of free popular lectures was repeated last year with great success and several travelling and local art exhibits were held. The circulation shows a gain of 5450 over last year, and averages one book and a half for each person in Waco.

*Westport (N. Y.)* On July 23 General John Tyler Cutting dedicated the town hall and library, which he has given to his native town in memory of his mother. The building will be known as the John Tyler Cutting Memorial Hall.

*Wilkes-Barré, Pa. Osterhout F. L.* (19th rpt., 1907.) Added 2715; total 38,156. Issued, home use 105,864 (fict. 63.44 per cent.), of which 40,095 were from the children's room. Total registration 9774.

The addition to the main library building mentioned in last year's report was begun in

April. It arranges for a three story stack, with a cataloging room, an extension of the children's room and a repair room on the first floor; the architecture is to be Gothic in its treatment and bear as much resemblance to the main building as possible. "The cataloging room is 22 feet long by 15 feet wide, has plenty of light, is apart from the rest of the building and is free from outside interruptions. The work room where the books are repaired also meets a much needed want." The extension to the children's room was opened on Dec. 24, and "the attendance showed at once how eager the children were for more room, and how appreciative they were of the interest shown in their department. The full attendance in the children's room during the year was 34,618; among these were represented the following nationalities: Russian, Austrian, Greek, German, Italian, Welsh, Irish, Polish, Armenian and Hebrew.

#### Canadian library notes

**Ontario Library Association.** The second annual meeting of the Brantford Public Library Institute will be held in that city on Aug. 11. On Aug. 12 the first annual meeting of the Chatham Public Library Institute will be held. The Ontario Library Association Committee in charge of each institute will consist of Rev. W. A. Bradley, Berlin; E. A. Hardy, Toronto, and A. W. Cameron, Streetsville.

#### FOREIGN

**Christiana (Norway) P. L.** (*Deichmanske bibliotek.*) (rpt. for 1907.) Added 5000; total 88,882. Issued, home use 537,401 (increase of 25,401 over 1906.) New registration about 7000. The central reading room handled 71,428 v. as compared with 65,816 in 1906.

The above circulation includes some 54,000 volumes issued by the New Eastern branch library. A booklist of new accessions (309 p) was issued during the year. The Norwegian church and education department has issued the 2d supplement (1908) to its valuable Catalog of books fitted for public libraries. It is edited by Mr. K. Fisher and follows the Dewey Decimal system. It contains some 250 partly annotated titles, of which some 100 belong to fiction and poetry. The index covers the main catalog as well as the two supplements.

**Croydon (Eng.) P. L.** *The Croydon Libraries Staff Guild* appears quarterly and besides giving the immediate news of the Croydon libraries contains brief articles on bibliography and subjects of general library interest. The second number, April-June, 1908, contains a brief account of the principal

bibliographies of bibliography and a plan for a current index to periodicals.

**Finsbury (Eng.) P. L.** (Rpt. — year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 1472; total 31,812 (15,661 in central lending lib.; 2465 in central juv. lib.; 8649 in central ref lib.) Issued 170,013 (reference use 40,717; juv. circulation 23,191). Registration 4258. Receipts £2237.17.10; expenses £2225.1.1 (salaries and wages £856.2.8; books, newspapers, bindings, etc., £485.8.7).

The book issue of the library during 1907-1908 was the second highest in the history of the institution. The circulation of the children's department was less than during the year 1906-1907, when it reached over 28,000 volumes, but these large figures were probably due to the publication of the "Descriptive handbook to juvenile literature," a copy of which was forwarded to every school in the borough. In book purchases during the year considerable attention was given to technical literature, the sections devoted to useful arts, applied sciences and fine arts being strengthened by additions. Card catalogs and bibliographies on subjects of local interest are in the course of preparation. Lectures have been given successfully during the year. The reference reading room was opened on Sundays for six hours, excepting during the summer months. The Sunday attendance averages somewhat less however than for the preceding year.

**London. Hackney P. L.** The new Central library was formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on May 28. Mr. Carnegie, who gave £25,000 to provide for the building of the three public libraries in the borough, was present at the opening exercises.

**London. Islington P. L.** The central lending library was opened July 1, thus completing the Islington library system as far as the north, west and central districts are concerned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES.** Rankin, Fred. Henry. *The travelling library.* (In U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Office of experimental stations. Bulletin 199, p. 57-65, 23cm. Washington, 1908.)

*American Review of Reviews*, August, contains a brief article, "The author of Uncle Remus," p. 214-215.

*Atlantic*, July, contains a story, "Hillsboro's good luck," by Mrs. Dorthea Canfield Foster, which should not escape the attention of librarians. The descent of library method and training school science upon a heretofore unenlightened but popular library, and the dire effects that resulted to the library is the

crux of the story—its moral may be interpreted by its readers.

**BOOK TOOLING AND LETTER PRESS.** Described in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, July 11, 1908. 135:152-153. II.

13 claims are made for this invention.

**ONE HUNDRED BEST NOVELS.** The 100 best novels as selected by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., will be obtainable from the H. R. Huntting Co., booksellers and publishers, Springfield, Mass., at moderate cost provided there is a sufficient demand from librarians. Circulars for ordering these titles are issued by the Huntting Company.

**QUEBEC. Medicine.** Birkett, Herbert S. A brief account of the history of medicine in the Province of Quebec, 1735 to 1838. (*In the Medical Record*, July 25, 1908, 74:129-140.)

This article is followed by a column and a half bibliography classified.

### Gifts and Bequests

**Saratoga, N. Y.** By the will of the late General George Sherman Batcheller, judge of the International Court at Alexandria, Egypt, his summer home, erected at a cost of \$100,000, will become a free public library at his daughter's death. The bequest also carries with it the late judge's books, furniture and pictures.

**Stamford, Tex.** It is reported that Mr. Carnegie has offered Stamford a bequest of \$15,000 for a public library, subject to the usual conditions.

### Librarians

**BAILLIE, Herbert W.**, librarian of the Municipal Library of Wellington, New Zealand, has been making a protracted visit to this country to study American library conditions. He arrived in Vancouver about the first of June and travelled east so as to attend the Minnetonka conference, June 21-27. Since the conference Mr. Baillie has visited libraries in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Newark, Washington, Boston and Chicago. He will sail for New Zealand from Vancouver probably on Sept. 11.

**BAIN, Dr. James, jr.** In the *Canadian Magazine* for July there appears an article entitled "A great librarian: the late James Bain," by Thomas E. Champion, p. 223-226, with portrait, that is an appreciation of Mr. Bain's life and work.

**CULVER, Miss Essae M.**, N. Y. State Library School, 1907-8, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Salem, Ore.

**HICKS, Frederick C.**, has been appointed to the position of assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, to succeed the late Mr. Willis A. Bardwell, who died on March 27. For the last three years Mr. Hicks has been librarian of the Naval College, Newport, R. I., and previous to his appointment there held a position in the Map Division of the Library of Congress. He is vice-president of the Rhode Island State Library Association.

**JOHNSON, Sveinbjorn**, has been appointed legislative reference librarian for the North Dakota Public Library Commission. He is a graduate from the Economics, Political science and Law departments of the University of North Dakota. Before beginning his new duties he spent a month in the Wisconsin Legislative reference department studying the methods of this special work.

**MONTAGUE, William L.**, for many years professor of Latin and modern languages at Amherst College, died on July 27. He was born in Belchertown, N. Y., in 1831, and graduated from Amherst in 1855. He served as librarian of Amherst College from 1864 to 1878 and registrar from 1860 to 1880. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1893.

**OLSON, Miss Nellie**, who has resigned her joint position as teacher in the Normal School at Moorehead, Minn., and librarian of the public library of the same place, has accepted the position of librarian in the State Normal School at Mayville, N. Dak.

**ROEHRIG, Frederic Louis Otto**, the distinguished orientalist, philologist and educator, died recently at the age of 89 years, at Pasadena, Cal. Dr. Roehrig was born at Halle, Prussia, in 1819 and was educated in the Universities of Halle, Leipsic and Paris, receiving the degrees of A.M., Ph.D. and M.D. He was the laureate of the Imperial Institute of France, receiving the Volney prize for excellence in languages. In 1841 he was an attaché of the Russian embassy at Constantinople. He was a professor in the Collège Bezières, France, in 1849, and a lecturer in the Royal Oriental Academy in Paris in 1851. The following year he came to America and became assistant librarian at the Astor Library. Later he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical College of Philadelphia. When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, he became an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and served until 1867, and then for a year was acting librarian in the surgeon general's office in Washington. From 1869 to 1885 Dr. Roehrig was professor of Sanscrit and

modern Oriental languages at Cornell University, and in 1886 became instructor in Sanscrit at the University of Southern California, and in 1895 university lecturer in Semitic languages and Oriental philology in Leland Stanford Junior University. Professor Roehrig was the author of books in many languages, published in various countries.

SHAVER, Miss Mary M., N. Y. State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed librarian of the John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla.

WING, Miss Florence, a graduate of the Illinois Library School, has accepted the position of cataloger in the library of the University of North Dakota. She succeeds Miss Abby Brayton, who has resigned the position to be married.

### Cataloging and Classification

AMERICAN CATALOG (The), 1905-1907; containing a record, under author, title, subject and series of the books published in the United States, recorded from Jan. 1, 1905, to December, 1907, together with a directory of publishers. N. Y., Office of The Publishers' Weekly, 1908. c. 64+1164 p. O. hf. mor., \$7.50.

The present volume is the second main volume of the American catalog series of the 20th century. The first main volume covered five years from Jan. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1905, including only those books of 1905 imprint which were actually published within 1904. It was then purposed to make the second main volume inclusive of the five years from Jan. 1, 1905, to Jan. 1, 1910, or possibly to the end of 1910. It proved, however, that the cumulative catalog for the three years — 1905, 1906, 1907 — would be practically of the same bulk as for the five preceding years, and therefore it has been decided to make this three-year volume the permanent form of the American catalog. The present catalog embraces reprints, importations in editions and the law reports of United States and State courts, but no attempt is made to include local directories, periodicals, musical scores, books chiefly blank, unbound maps, tracts and other low-priced pamphlets; it does not now cover government and state publications and publications of societies and institutions.

—; full title entries: being a reprint of full titles, with annotations, for the three years 1905, 1906, 1907, of the "Weekly Record" of *The Publishers' Weekly*. N. Y., Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1908. c. 329+352+466 p. Q. hf. mor., \$6.

This is the index volume to the volume

above noted, and contains in one alphabet, by short-title entries, the records of books from Jan. 1, 1905, through Dec. 31, 1907, and completes the set for the second period of the new series. It is practically a reprint, systematized into one alphabet for each year, from the "Weekly Record" of *The Publishers' Weekly*, and is on the same plan as the volume (1900-01-02-03-04), which completed the first period (1900-1905) of the new series.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1902-1906; [2d series.] pt. 5: Indexes, Title-pages, Contents, Preface and synopsis of classification. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, 1908. 1587-2019 p. O.

This part completes the pamphlet edition of the second series of the Classified catalog, including all books added to the library from July 1, 1902, up to, but not including, January, 1907. It contains full author and subject indexes, together with title-pages for the two volumes, table of contents, general preface, synopsis of classification and errata. This has been done to enable those who have the pamphlet parts to bind them in two volumes if they please. As soon as possible a bound edition of the second series will be issued in two volumes of about 1000 pages each, uniform with the three volumes of the first series already published, which catalog the books in the library from its foundation in 1895 to 1906. The two bound volumes of the second series will thus supplement the first series, the two series together giving a complete classified catalog of all the books acquired from the library's foundation to the end of the year 1906. The pamphlet volumes of the second series, now complete all but pt. 5, are for consultation until the bound volumes appear.

The appearance of this catalog in two forms at varying prices has brought many inquiries as to differences in contents of the two editions and the relations of prices to these differences. Therefore the following explanation is given in the preface to pt. 4 (2d series, noted in L. J., July): "When work upon the catalog was begun the library realized that its task would occupy a considerable time and decided that the publication should be issued not only in the form of bound volumes, but also serially in pamphlet parts which should be sold at a very low price to the advantage of people in the city which supports the library. With the pamphlet parts were issued indexes, synopses of classification, and explanations to serve the convenience of the user of any single part. After printing the sheets for one edition the form for the last signature of the text was broken and rearranged to provide a proper sequence of paging and text for the other.



It was not expected that the edition in pamphlet form would have any extensive use outside of the city of Pittsburgh, and it was thought proper to make chargeable to the three volume edition expenses incident to the necessary changes. The three bound volumes of the first series have gilt tops and are strongly bound in English buckram. The two volumes of the bound edition of the second series will be uniform with these.

**EAST ST. LOUIS (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Classified catalogue of the East St. Louis Public Library: a complete list of books in the adult circulating and reference departments. Jan. 1, 1908. East St. Louis, Ill., Board of Directors, 1908. 4+209 p. 26cm.

**GLASGOW CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES.** Index catalogue of the Hutchesontown District Library. Glasgow, 1908. 56+382 p. D.

This catalog, in a substantial, well-bound volume, gives author, subject and title entries in dictionary form—subject entries appearing in heavy-faced type. Numerous cross references are given, and the selection of subject headings has been made with discrimination. The volume is well printed and on good paper.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (ENG.) P. Ls.** Catalogue of the Central Lending Library (excluding fiction in English, children's books, and books for the blind); edited by Basil Anderton, librarian, and Joseph Walton, sub-librarian. 1908. 712 p. O.

This is the third and last portion of the revised and consolidated catalog of the Central Lending Library. The first part was the Catalogue of the Children's section, published in 1904; the second was the Fiction catalogue, published in 1906; and this third part includes the rest of the books in the Lending Department with the exception of those for the blind, which are listed separately. In the main, this volume is an author catalog, but several important features have been introduced. Biographical subject entries are printed in heavy type, and occur in the case of men and women about whom separate books have been written, or who are included in a biographical work with just one or two others; collective biography is catalogued and classified according to Dewey under the main heading "Biography (collective)."

Under "Bible" texts, versions, concordances, commentaries, etc., are also classified according to Dewey. Another important feature is the introduction under an author's works, of criticisms by other writers. Brief and concise annotations are given. Attention is called to books of local interest by marking the author's name with a dagger. The cata-

log shows skillful and careful work and type and paper are excellent.

**NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.** Catalogue of the Duncan Campbell collection. Albany, 1908. 71 p. O.

The New York State Education Department has just issued a memorial catalog of the Duncan Campbell collection in the New York State Library. This collection was presented to the library in 1901 in accordance with the will of Miss Ellen Campbell, as a memorial to her brother Duncan Campbell, by whom the collection was for the most part made. Mr. Campbell, who died in 1890, was a prominent Albany lawyer and, from 1857 to 1862, assistant adjutant-general of the state of New York. From the books given to the library about 400, including 49 manuscripts and manuscript volumes, were selected as a special memorial collection with its own cases and a special book-plate. The manuscripts range in date from a vellum copy of the epistles of St. Paul, copied about 1030, to note books of 1850. Several excellent examples of illumination are among them. Among the autographs of historical interest are those of Oliver Cromwell, Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., William Pitt and Sir Walter Scott. Many of the most famous early printers and places of imprint are represented in the 47 incunabula, or books printed before and about 1500. Lawyers will be interested in the 12 volumes in black letter of early English statute law. Three early editions of Chaucer, including the first complete edition, Harrington's edition of "Orlando Furioso," a Beaumont and Fletcher of 1647, Calvin's "Commentaries" (1561) with notes in his own handwriting, and three early editions of Froissart's "Chronicles" are fairly representative of this part of the collection. While not complete in any special direction and with no apparent basis of selection, the collection furnishes excellent material for the study of the history of printing and is an excellent nucleus around which other gifts of a like nature could suitably be grouped.

**POETRY FOR CHILDREN.** A list of poems chosen from standard English poets, suitable to be learned by children between the ages of five and fourteen; selected by a committee of the Washington branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Washington, 1908. 67 p. O.

The list is arranged alphabetically by author and covers the poems best adapted to children's reading from the prominent English and American poets. Discrimination is shown in the selection, titles being given for Christina Rossetti, James Hogg and other poets, much of whose verse is exquisitely fitted for children, but who are apt to be overlooked in juvenile anthologies. It is gratify-

ing to note that much space has been given to selections from Shakespeare.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Classified list of Smithsonian publications available for distribution, May, 1908. Washington, The Smithsonian Institution, 1908. 40 p. 23½cm.

STONE & WEBSTER LIBRARY, Boston. Current literature references, January-June, 1907. 74 p. O.

A classified list of articles, chiefly on electrical engineering and mechanical subjects contained in periodicals received by this library. The Stone & Webster Company is a firm that has to do chiefly with electric and gas lighting, electric railways and water power development, and has a large library on these subjects. The list is of technical value.

WEBSTER GROVES, (Mo.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue, 1907. [Webster Groves, 1907.] 36 p. 21½cm.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Monthly Catalogue United States public documents, no. 162, June, 1908. 563 p. O. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908.

### Bibliography

AGRICULTURE. STUDY AND TEACHING. Bailey, L. H. On the training of persons to teach agriculture in the public schools. Wash., D. C., [U. S. Office of the Superintendent of Documents,] 1908. 53 p. (U. S. Bureau of Education, bull.) pap., 15 c. Bibliography (2 p.).

*Bulletin of Bibliography* (Boston Book Co.) for July contains in addition to the magazine subject-index (April-June, 1908) a "Title index to the works of Honoré de Balzac," by F. B. Gillette; "Literary annuals and gift-books: a bibliography" (1, American, pt. 3), by F. W. Faxon; R. M. McCurdy's *Bibliography of holidays* (ed. 2, pt. 6); and Births and deaths in the periodical world.

CANADA. Wrong, G. M., and Langton, H. H. Review of historical publication relating to Canada. Toronto, 1908. 212 p. O. (University of Toronto studies.)

The publications reviewed are classified by historical arrangement as follows: Canada's relations to the empire; The history of Canada; Provincial and local history; Geography,

economics and statistics; Archaeology, ethnology and folk-lore; Education, ecclesiastical history, bibliography.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. Burns, Rev. Ja. A. The Catholic school system in the United States: its principles, origin, and establishment. N. Y., Benziger Bros., 1908. c. 415+10 p. D. cl., \$1.25. Bibliography (13 p.).

CIVIC CONDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS. Strong, J. The challenge of the city. N. Y., Young People's Missionary Movement, [1908.] c. '07. 14+332 p. pls. diagrs., 12", (Forward mission study courses.) cl., \*\$1 net.

About two-fifths of this book are the "Twentieth century city," revised and brought down to date. "References for advanced study" at end of chapters. Bibliography (7 p.).

FLOODS AND FLOOD PROTECTION. [Reference list] (in Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh *Monthly bulletin*, v. 13, no. 7, July, 1908, pp. 417-458).

FRENCH HISTORY. Schmidt, C. Les sources de l'histoire de France depuis 1789 aux archives nationales. Paris, Champion, 1907. 8°, 288 p.

HUNTING. Petit, P. Catalogue de livres sur la chasse. Louviers, Dambert, 1907. O. 61 p.

MANUSCRIPTS. La Roncière, C. de. Catalogue des manuscrits de la collection des Cinq cents de Colbert. Paris, Leroux, 1908. 388 p. 8°.

MANUSCRIPTS, GEOGRAPHICAL. Gribaudo, Pietro. Inventario dei manoscritti geografici della r. biblioteca Palatina di Parma. Parma, Faccadori, 1907. 24 p. 8°.

MASSACHUSETTS. Some references on resorts and historic places in Massachusetts. (In Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library *Bulletin*, June-July, 1908, pp. 23-26.)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Chicago. Municipal library. Catalogue of the Chicago municipal library, 1908; comp. and issued by Bureau of statistics and municipal library, May, 1908. [Chicago, 1908.] 149 p. 23½cm.

NATURE STUDY. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Children's Museum. Some books upon nature study; an annotated list

selected with special reference to school gardening and other related work in the vacation schools of Greater New York. Brooklyn, 1908. 7 p. O.

Date of publication and list price is given with each title and in annotations "An attempt has been made to give the characteristic features of each book." The list should prove a useful guide to information on this popular subject.

"NE TEMERE." Creagh, J. T. A commentary on the decree "Ne temere." Baltimore, Md., J. H. Furst Co., 1908. c. 95 p. 8°, cl., \$1.25.

Bibliography of the "Ne tempre" (2 p.).

NEWSPAPERS. Berlin. Königliche bibliothek. Alphabetisches verzeichnis der laufenden zeitschriften. März 1908. Berlin, Königliche bibliothek, [1908.] 4+461 p. 21½cm.

PRINTING. Medina, J. T. La imprenta en México (1539-1821 II. Santiago de Chile, author, 1907. F. 613 p.

— La imprenta en Lima (1548-1824) IV. Santiago de Chile, author, 1907. F. 403 p.

SCIENCE. New York State Museum. [List of scientific publications issued during the year 1906-07, (in New York State Museum. Museum bulletin, 121-: Fourth report of the director of the science division. (Education Department Bulletin, no. 428.) p. 115-120.)

STATE PUBLICATIONS. Hasse, A. R. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States-New York, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1908.

— Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States: Rhode Island, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Wash., D. C., published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1908.

These two volumes, published this spring, correspond with the three volumes of this monumental series published last year—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The high standard of the work and the great mass of information to be covered makes the proc-

ess of publication necessarily slow, but each volume as it is issued adds an invaluable addition to reference literature.

## Notes and Queries

"UNCLE REMUS"—IN MEMORIAM.

Editor Library Journal:

DEAR SIR: Since the death of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, our beloved "Uncle Remus," there may be inquiries in regard to his work, etc., and I send you the following information which may be of some service to you: For an "Uncle Remus" bulletin, a good portrait, copy of the pastel by Florence MacKubin, will be found on the cover of the *Home Companion* (Bobbs-Merrill, Ind.) for April, 1908. The bibliography compiled by Miss Katharine H. Wootten, assistant librarian, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga., is most complete and interesting, and may be obtained in pamphlet form.

It would be a most appropriate memorial if all the libraries in the country would celebrate the 60th birthday of "Uncle Remus," which will be on Dec. 8 of this year, and if suggested by the JOURNAL it may prove a universal movement, commemorating in this way the anniversary of one who has made little children happy all over our land.

Very truly yours,

EVA WRIGLEY, Librarian.

JULY 11, 1908.

LIBRARIANS will notice in the "List of publications of the United States Bureau of Education, 1867-1907," just issued, that no copies of items 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 677, 681, 683, 686, 705, 737, 750 have been preserved in the library of the bureau. We would be greatly indebted to any one who will assist us in securing copies of these publications.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,  
Librarian Bureau of Education.

## Library Calendar

### AUGUST

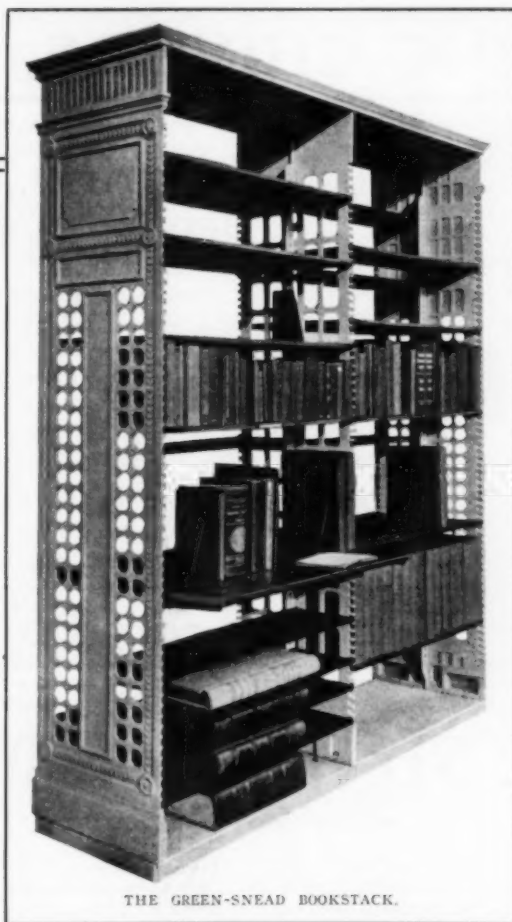
25-27. L. A. U. K. Brighton. 14th annual meeting.

Program includes papers on the net books question; fiction in the public library; library cooperation; decoration of public libraries; professional registration and other subjects.

### SEPTEMBER

21-28. N. Y. L. A. Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y.

Program includes papers by P. E. More of the *Nation*, W. M. Briggs, Brooklyn Public Library, Dr. W. H. Allen, Bureau of Municipal Research; book symposium, conducted by Mrs. Fairchild; session in library training in normal schools, conducted by Miss M. W. Plummer; round tables conducted by Miss A. C. Moore, New York Public Library, and Miss B. S. Smith, Utica Public Library. Governor Hughes has been asked to speak.



THE GREEN-SNEAD BOOKSTACK.

THIS Bookstack has a wide sphere of usefulness, complying with all the requirements for the storage and handling of books; which primarily are light and ventilation throughout the stack and shelves, minimum book space consumed by the structure (it stores about 4 per cent. more volumes than any other make), no enclosed inaccessible places for collecting dust and harboring vermin. Shelves as smooth as glass on which a rigid book stop and shelf label holder can be attached. Finished as may be desired.

## THE SNEAD & CO. IRON WORKS

Foot of Pine Street

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Manufacturers of Architectural Iron and Bronze and  
Light Structural Steel



## CEDRIC CHIVERS, Ltd.

Gold Medal, St. Louis, 1904 Diplome D'Honneur, Liege, 1905 Grand Prix, Milan, 1906

### *Bookbinders*

911-913 Atlantic Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(Please note change of address from 1242 Fulton St.)

THE TEST OF GOOD BOOKBINDING is to observe the number of issues a book will stand while remaining in clean, sound condition.

IF YOU SUBMIT TO THIS TEST a large number of varying kinds of books, the work of different binders, it will be found that long after others are completely worn out, those bound by CHIVERS can still be re-issued. Chivers' binding shows considerable economy over all others obtainable at any price.

*HAVE YOUR POPULAR BOOKS BOUND, AND  
PURCHASE ALL YOUR REPLACEMENTS IN*

## Chivers' Patent Library Bindings

JENKINSON FRANKLIN STEVENS

HENRY JOHN BROWN

## B. F. STEVENS & BROWN,

American Library and Literary Agents.

THIS Agency was established in 1864 for supplying American Public Libraries, Institutions, and Book Collectors, with English and Continental Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Philosophical Apparatus, etc., at the lowest London prices.

Special attention is paid to the selection and purchase of rare old books and manuscripts. Auction sales are carefully watched and good knowledge kept of the stocks of the old Booksellers of Europe.

Lists of Desiderata have the best attention and Librarians are respectfully requested to test the value of the Agency by sending trial orders or by submitting lists for Estimates for goods to be delivered, either free in London or New York, as desired.

Auction Catalogues when printed in advance and Catalogues issued by Publishers and Second-hand Booksellers are mailed to Customers when desired.

Large shipments are sent by cheapest and quickest route, or as ordered. Small shipments are made weekly through our New York Agency, at a minimum of expense and trouble to purchasers, or single books are sent by mail on receipt of order.

Special attention is given to Bindings in all styles.

Periodicals are supplied either direct by mail from London or by mail from New York Agency at lowest rates for prompt and efficient service. Send for Lists.

Payments may be made either direct to London or in U. S. Currency through our New York Agency.

**B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W.C.**

New York Agency, 45 William Street.



# HIGGINS'

DRAWING INKS  
ETERNAL WRITING INK  
ENGROSSING INK  
TAURINE MUCILAGE  
PHOTO-MOUNTER PASTE  
DRAWING-BOARD PASTE  
LIQUID PASTE  
OFFICE PASTE  
VEGETABLE GLUE, Etc.

*Are the Finest and Best Goods of Their Kind*

Emancipate yourself from the use of corrosive and ill-smelling inks and adhesives and adopt the **Higgins Inks and Adhesives**. They will be a revelation to you, they are so sweet, clean and well put up, and withal so efficient. They are specially adapted for use in Libraries, Schools, Architects' and Engineers' Offices, as well as for general home and office use.

*AT DEALERS' GENERALLY*

**CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Manufacturers**

Branches: Chicago and London

271 Ninth St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

### BOOK DEPARTMENT.

HAVING successfully conducted an extensive Library Department for several years, handling with satisfaction the entire library business of some of the largest libraries of the country, we call your attention to the elaborate facilities at our disposal, and to the prompt and complete despatch of Library orders. A request for estimate on any miscellaneous list of publications will receive special attention. Books published abroad are secured within a very short time after order is placed—our branch houses in London, Paris, Berlin, as well as two Canadian houses, enable us to accomplish this.

We solicit correspondence, and extend a cordial invitation to all interested in Free, Public, School, Circulating, or Private Libraries to visit our mammoth establishment.

Yours very respectfully,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

39-41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

## Library Orders

WE have gained the confidence of a large majority of the librarians of the country by our thorough and efficient manner of handling Library Orders. **Public, School, and College libraries,** will find it to their advantage

to place their orders with us, as we have a larger and more complete stock of books than any other house in the country—enabling us to give the best service and most satisfactory prices.

LIBRARY  
DEPARTMENT

**A. C. McCLURG & CO.**

215-221 Wabash Ave.  
CHICAGO

NEW YORK:

27 and 29 West 23d St.

**G. P. Putnam's Sons,**

LONDON:

24 Bedford St., Strand.

### LIBRARY AGENTS.

**M**ESSRS. PUTNAM have peculiar facilities for handling all library business intelligently and to the best advantage of their customers.

Their Branch House in London (through which they receive English orders for American books) enables them to supply, promptly, English books, without the commission usually paid by American dealers.

Their extensive miscellaneous and retail business makes it practicable to buy all books at the lowest prices, to carry a large stock of standard books in every department of literature, and to keep in touch with the current publications of the day. Their business experience covers more than half a century.

### WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR LIBRARIANS

We now have the most efficient department for the handling of Library orders.

1. The largest miscellaneous stock in the centre of the largest book market in the country.

2. Greatly increased facilities for the importation of English publications.

3. Competent bookmen to price lists and collect books.

All of this means prompt and complete shipments and right prices.

Send for our (A) Library Catalogue, (B) Clearance Catalogue, (C) Monthly Bulletin.

**THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,** Wholesale Booksellers, 33-37 E. 17th St., New York

## KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd., PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

**Dryden House, Gerrard Street, W., London, Eng.,**

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. *Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books.* BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. *Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued.* Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.

## H. SOTHERAN & Co.,

*Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.*

WITH exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

*A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books ("Sotheran's Price-Current of Literature,") post free.*

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B C.

## OTTO HARRASSOWITZ—Leipzig, Germany

**LIBRARY AGENT**

*Correspondence Solicited*

**REFERENCES (by special permission of the librarians):** Library of Congress (Washington, D. C.), Harvard University Library (Cambridge, Mass.), the Newberry Library (Chicago, Ill.), Chicago Public Library (Chicago, Ill.), University of Chicago Press (Chicago, Ill.), Princeton University Library (Princeton, N. J.), Cleveland Public Library (Cleveland, Ohio), Library University of California (Berkeley, Cal.), University of Cincinnati Library (Cincinnati, Ohio), Johns Hopkins University Library (Baltimore, Md.), Library Catholic University (Washington, D. C.), Library Brown University (Providence, R. I.), Library Association of the Bar (New York), Library University of Oregon (Eugene, Oregon), Library Adelbert College Western Reserve University (Cleveland, O.), Library Boston Athenæum (Boston, Mass.), Bowdoin College Library (Brunswick, Maine), Hebrew Union College Library (Cincinnati, O.), Kenyon College Library (Gambier, O.), Library University of Tennessee (Knoxville, Tenn.), Oberlin College Library (Oberlin, O.), Library Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.), Library University of Wisconsin (Madison, Wis.), Watkinson Library (Hartford, Conn.), Trinity College Library (Durham, N. C.).

## OUR BOOK BUSINESS

has grown steadily year by year until now our Philadelphia store **sells more books than any other American retail house**, and our New York store is a close second.

The reason is simply this: we carry a most **comprehensive stock**, buy when and where books can be had to the best advantage, taking them in such lots as will command **the lowest possible prices**.

Our facilities for supplying **libraries**, both private and public, are of the very best. New books are on our tables the day of publication, and nearly always at less than publishers' prices.

Our **NEW BOOK CATALOGUE** is ready. Kindly let us know if you wish a copy.

PHILADELPHIA

**JOHN WANAMAKER**

NEW YORK



## Directory of Dealers

Who Issue Catalogs of Rare Books, "Remainders" and Slightly Used Books.

### DOMESTIC.

- Am. Magazine Exchange, P. O. Box 587, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Anderson, John R., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.  
 Bartlett, N. J., & Co., 28 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.  
 Blessing, W. P., Mgr., 192 Michigan Ave., Chicago.  
 Book Exchange, Derby, Conn. (Reference Books.)  
 Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass. (Larger stock of magazine sets than all other dealers combined.)  
 Brentano's, Publishers and Booksellers, Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York.  
 Britnell, A., 24: Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.  
 Cadby, J. W., Albany, N. Y. (Largest stock of Periodical Sets in the World.)  
 Campbell, William J., Philadelphia, Pa. (Americana and General Literature.)  
 Caspar, C. N., Co., 431 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Clark, A. S., 218 Washington Street, Peekskill, N. Y. (Any catalogue issued by me tells the story better than I can here.)  
 Crawford, A. J., 4th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Engelke, Geo., 280 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Foley, P. K., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
 Goodspeed's Bookshop, 52 Park St., Boston, Mass.  
 Gregory, H., 116 Union St., Providence, R. I.  
 Havena, R. R., Co., 27 West 42d St., New York. (Special concessions to libraries.)  
 Hays, Cushman Co., 32 Monrot St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Heise, John, 410 O. C. S. Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Humphrey, G. P., 65 Spring St., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Hunting, The H. R., Co., Springfield, Mass.  
 Kimball Bros., 618 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. (We make a specialty of Americana.)  
 Ladd, Niel Morrow, Book Co., 646-648 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Send list of Books Wanted.)  
 Lauriat, Chas. E., Co., 385 Washington St., Boston.  
 Lemcke & Buchner, 11 East 17th St., New York.  
 Lexington Book Shop, 730 Lexington Ave., N. Y.  
 Liebeck, C. F., 1261 E. 67th St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Littlefield, George E., 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.  
 Loeser & Co., Frederick, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 McDonough Co., Joseph, 39 Columbia St., Albany, N. Y.  
 Madigan, P. J., White Plains, New York.  
 Malkan, Henry, 18 Broadway, New York.  
 McDewitt-Wilson Bargain Book Shop, 1 and 10 Barclay St., New York.  
 McVey, John Jos., 1229 Arch St., Phila., Pa. (Americana, General History, Science, Theology.)  
 Matthews, L. S., & Co., 2623 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Mendoza, Isaac, Book Co., 17 Ann St., New York.  
 Morris Book Shop, 152 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Philadelphia Magazine Depot, 326 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa. J. Kuhman, Prop.  
 Preston & Rounds Co., Providence, R. I.  
 Rosenbach Co., 1320 Walnut St., Philadelphia. (Americana, English Lit. Mss., Early Printing.)  
 Schulte, Theo. E., 132 East 23d St., New York. (Americana, General Literature, Theology.)  
 Stechert, G. E., & Co., 129-133 West 20th St., New York. (Books in various languages.)  
 Steiger, E., & Co., 25 Park Place, New York. (Largest stock of new German publications in all departments, especially suitable for libraries.)

Taylor, Thos. J., Taunton, Mass. (Specialty, a stock of 150,000 pamphlets relating to America. Librarians of special collections please correspond.)

- Thayer, H. A., Newtonville, Mass. (Theological.)  
 Thomson-Pitt Book Co., 947 Eighth Ave., N. Y.  
 Torch Press Book Shop, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Books about Iowa and the early West.)  
 Union Library Association, 44 East 23d St., New York. (American and English Remainders.)

### FOREIGN.

- Allen, E. G., & Son, 28 Henrietta St., London.  
 Aliche, Paul, Antiquariat, Dresden, Germany.  
 Baer, Joseph, & Co., Hochstrasse 5, Frankfurt, Ger.  
 Baker's Great Bookshop, 14-16 John Bright St., Birmingham, England.  
 Barnard, P. M., M.A., Tunbridge Wells, England. (Valuable and out-of-the-way books. Libraries formed.)  
 Blackwell, B. H., 50 and 51 Broad St., Oxford, Eng. (Theological, Classical and General.)  
 Brill, E. J., Oriental Printer and Publisher, Leiden, Holland.  
 Brockhaus, F. A., Querstrasse 16, Leipzig, Germ.  
 Brown, Wm., 5 Castle St., Edinburgh, Scotland.  
 Burgerdijk & Niermans, Leyden, Holland. (Very large stock of Theology, Classics, Scientific periodicals, Dutch history, old and rare books on Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Science. Public sales.)  
 Edwards, F., 83 High St., Marylebone, London.  
 Ellis, Messrs., 29 New Bond St., London, Eng.  
 Gilhofer & Ranschburg, I. Bognerstrasse 2, Vienna, Austria. (Old Books, Prints, Autographs.)  
 Gottschalk, Paul, 13 Unter den Linden, Berlin. (Rare Books and Mss., Science.)  
 Harrassowitz, Otto, Querstrasse 14, Leipzig, Germany.  
 Hiersemann, Karl W., Königsstrasse 3, Leipzig, Germany.  
 Higham, Charles, & Son, 272 Farringdon St., London, E. C. (Theology; second-hand and remainders.)  
 Junk, W., Berlin, Kurfurstendamm. (Science.)  
 Lüneburg's, Dr. H., Sortiment und Antiquariat. (Fraz Gais.) Karlsstr. 4, München, Germ. (Natural and Social Sciences.)  
 McKenzie, Jas., 238 Buchanan St., Glasgow, Scotland.  
 Maggs Bros., 109 Strand, London, Eng.  
 Malota, Franz, iv Wiedenerhof, Vienna, Austria.  
 Nijhoff, Martinus, Nobelstraat 18, The Hague, Holland.  
 Quaritch, Bernard, 11 Grafton St., New Bond St., London, England.  
 Rosenthal's Antiquariat (Ludwig), Hildegardestrasse 16, Munich, Germany. (American Books and Prints, Incunables, mss., Rare Books, Prints.)  
 Stechert, G. E., & Co., New York, Leipzig, London, Paris.  
 Steiger, E., & Co., 25 Park Place, New York. (Second-hand German books in all departments kept in stock. Foreign dealers' second-hand books imported. Ask for catalogs. Send list of wants.)  
 Stevens, B. F., & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.  
 Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell St., London, W. C. (Americana and Economics.)  
 Tereuem, Em., 19 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.  
 Welter, H., 4 Rue B. Palissy, Paris, France, Agt. for libraries. (300,000 vols., second-hand, in stock.)

**CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS**

153, 155 and 157 Fifth Avenue, New York City

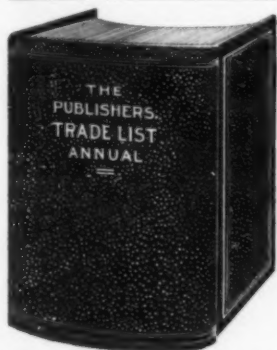
**PUBLISHERS  
IMPORTERS  
BOOKSELLERS**

WE invite the attention of LIBRARIANS to our extensive and complete stock of English and American books of all publishers supplied at the lowest market rates.

== SEND FOR CATALOGUES ==

FOREIGN BOOKS imported free of duty. Special attention given to obscure and out of print publications.

THE BOOK BUYER, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors and literary affairs, with a special department for matters of interest to LIBRARIANS, will be sent free to any library on application.

**READY AUGUST 31****PRICE, \$2.00**

If ordered and paid for in  
advance of publication, \$1.50

INDISPENSABLE FOR REFERENCE IN  
BOOKSTORE AND LIBRARY

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, 298 Broadway, N. Y.

**ITALIAN BOOKS**

of every description

(Special prices to public libraries)

**FRANCESCO TOCCI**  
520 Broadway New York

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

**The R. R. Havens Company**

New and Second Hand Books  
suitable for Libraries. Catalogs  
issued and sent upon application

29 West 42d St., New York

**THE DESIGN OF  
Typical  
Steel Railway Bridges**

BY  
**W. CHASE THOMSON**  
*M. Can. Sec. C.E.*

AUTHOR OF  
"BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL DESIGN"

A book of practical value for the instruction of Civil Engineering Students, and one which can be studied with profit by those in actual practice, as well as by draftsmen who desire to become familiar with the methods employed in designing offices.

Cloth, 6 x 9 ins., vii+178 pages.  
21 Diagrams and Detail Drawings.

**Price, \$2.00 net**

*Descriptive Circular on Request*

**Engineering News Book Department**  
220 Broadway, New York

Ask for COMPLETE Set of Circulars

## DIRECTORY OF LIBRARY SUPPLIES.

### ADHESIVE PAPER, ADHESIVE CLOTH, GUMMED ALPHABETS AND NUMERALS.

Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Holden Patent Book Cover Co., Springfield, Mass.  
Library Bureau, 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

### BINDING.

Argel Guardian Press, Boston, Mass.  
H. Blackwell, 10th St. and University Pl., N. Y. City.  
Cedric Chivers, 1242 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
A. Geist, 455 6th Ave., N. Y. City.  
Miss S. P. Kristiansen, Art Binder, 36 E. 23d St., N. Y.  
Pfister Bookbinding Co., 141 E. 25th St., N. Y. City.  
J. F. Tapley Co., 531-535 W. 37th St., N. Y. City.  
J. Rufus Wales, Marlboro, Mass.

### BOOK COVERS, LABELS AND BINDERS.

Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Holden Patent Book Cover Co., Springfield, Mass.  
W. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
J. F. Tapley Co., 531-535 W. 37th St., New York.  
P. F. Van Everen, 60 Ann St., N. Y. City.  
Weis Binder Co., Toledo, O.

### BOOK PLATES. (Ex Libris.)

Robert Snider Co., Engravers, 145 Fulton St., N. Y.

### BOOK STACKS, LIBRARY FURNITURE, ETC.

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.  
J. B. Cornell Iron Works, N. Y. City.  
Koller & Smith, Inc., 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Library Bureau, 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston.  
Geo. B. Meleney & Co., 119 Monroe St., Chicago.  
Snead & Co. Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.

### CARBON PRINTS AND PICTURES.

Braun, Clement & Co., 256 5th Ave., N. Y. City.  
Cosmos Picture Co., 119 W. 25th St., N. Y. City.  
Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass.

### CARD AND FILING CABINETS, ETC.

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.  
Globe Wernicke Co., 380 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Koller & Smith, Inc., 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Library Bureau, 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston.  
A. C. McClurg & Co., 215-221 Wabash Ave., Chicago.  
III.  
The Macy Co., 343 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Scranton, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, N. Y.  
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

### CATALOG CARDS.

Globe Wernick Co., 380 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Koller & Smith, Inc., 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Library Bureau, 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston.  
A. C. McClurg Co., 215-221 Wabash Ave., Chicago.  
III.  
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

### INKS, MUCILAGE, PASTE, CLIPS, ETC.

Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York.  
Bookbinders' Flexible Glue and Library Paste.  
Clipper Mfg. Co., New York.  
Cushman & Dennison, 244 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.  
Empire Paste Co., 35-37 Duane St., New York.  
Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.  
C. M. Higgins & Co., 271 9th St., Brooklyn.  
Niagara Clip Co., 123 Liberty St., New York City.  
Sieber & Trussell Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
L. E. Waterman & Co., N. Y. City.  
The Wire Novelty Co., Holyoke, Mass.

### LADDERS.

Bicycle Step Ladder Co., 63 Randolph St., Chicago.  
Petnam & Co., 244 Water St., N. Y. City.

### LETTER COPYING MACHINES AND DUPLICATORS.

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## 100 OF THE BEST NOVELS

Bound in Permanent Bindings.

Every Library should take  
advantage of our offer.

Send for circular.

This Month we have Bargains in

Lewis & Clark Travels

New International Encyclopaedia

Nelson's Encyclopaedia

Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism

Jewish Encyclopaedia

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

READ OUR CATALOGUES

THE H. R. HUNTING COMPANY  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TICE & LYNCH  
Custom House Brokers  
16 Beaver St., New York

Importations of books consigned to our care will  
receive careful attention

WILLIAM R. JENKINS Co.  
French AND OTHER FOREIGN Books  
Sixth Ave. & 48th St. - New York  
No Branch Stores. Send for Catalogues

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS  
A SPECIALTY.  
Largest Stock in Existence

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,  
1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied,  
no matter on what subject. Write us.  
We can get you any book ever published.  
Please state wants. When in England call  
and see our 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S  
GREAT BOOKSHOP, 14-16 John Bright  
Street, Birmingham, England.

# American Library Association

## *Publishing Board*

34 Newbury Street, - - - Boston, Mass.

---

### Some Industrial Art Books

16 pages. Price 10c. \$1.25 per 100 copies.

#### *SUBJECTS INCLUDED*

For Engineers and Firemen  
Plumbing, including Fitting for Heat  
Electricity in General  
Paints and Painting

Cement  
Tin and Metal Work  
Carpentry and Wood Working  
Tools and Mechanics

Iron and Steel Work

### Smithsonian Report for 1906

Printed catalog cards for this report are now ready for distribution  
Price, \$1.08.

There are left only a few sets of cards for the reports of 1896-1905. Price  
\$6.85.

### Old South Leaflets, volume 7

Printed catalog cards for this volume, 50 cents. \$2.95 for vol. 1-7.

### Kroeger. Guide to Reference Books

Price, \$1.25.

To libraries ordering direct a special price of 75 cents is offered. For 2  
copies in sheets for mounting, price, 60 cents.

### Eastman, W. R. Library Buildings

Price, 10 cents.

Reprinted after revision from the Proceedings of the American Library  
Association, Waukesha, 1901.

*SEND FOR CIRCULAR*



THE  
**McDevitt-Wilson Bargain Book Shop**

---

1 and 10 Barclay Street  
**NEW YORK CITY**

---

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING:

**GEORGE ELIOT'S** complete works, containing Life and Letters. The *St. James Edition*. 10 vols. 12mo. A new edition, type especially large and clear. Photogravure frontispieces. Limited. Publisher's price, \$20.00.  
Our price **\$12.00**

This is an especially attractive and sensible set and we shall be glad to send it on approval—if not satisfied it can be returned.

**THE SAME.**  $\frac{3}{4}$  leather, . . . . \$27.50. **\$15.00**

**WASHINGTON IRVING'S** complete works. Made from the plates of the famous Geoffrey Crayon edition of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 48 photogravures on Japan paper. 24 volumes.  $\frac{3}{4}$  morocco. \$72.00. **\$35.00**

**CHARLES LAMB'S** complete works. 12 vols. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated by Brock. Dent & Co., London.  
Net, \$16.00. **\$11.00**

**WARNER'S LIBRARY** of the **WORLD'S BEST LITERATURE.** Bibliophile edition. Large paper. 46 volumes, buckram. Limited to 200 sets. \$89.90. **\$31.00**

**THE SAME.** 31 volumes.  $\frac{1}{4}$  morocco. . \$100.00. **\$35.00**

**BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON,** edited by Augustine Birrell. 6 volumes, handy size. Constable & Co., London. . . . \$6.00. **\$3.50**

**BRYCE'S AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH.** 2 volumes. Cloth. With a chapter on the Tweed Ring by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. . . . **\$2.00**

**NEW YORK OLD AND NEW.** By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, \$3.50 net. **\$1.50**

The above are but a few of the hundreds of **BARGAINS** we have to offer. Send us your **WANTS** in Standard sets of authors and reference works or miscellaneous books. Send for our catalog of **CHILDREN'S BOOKS** and **A. L. A. BOOKS**.

